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A
BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY
OF
ENGLAND,

From Egbert the Great to the Revolution:

CONSISTING OF
CHARACTERS DISPOSED IN DIFFERENT CLASSES,
AND ADAPTED TO
A METHODICAL CATALOGUE OF ENGRAVED BRITISH HEADS:
INTENDED AS
AN ESSAY TOWARDS REDUCING OUR BIOGRAPHY TO SYSTEM, AND
A HELP TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF PORTRAITS:
INTERSPERSED WITH
A VARIETY OF ANECDOTES,
AND
MEMOIRS OF A GREAT NUMBER OF PERSONS,
NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER BIOGRAPHICAL WORK.

WITH A PREFACE,

SHEWING THE UTILITY OF A COLLECTION OF ENGRAVED PORTRAITS TO SUPPLY THE
DEFECT, AND ANSWER THE VARIOUS PURPOSES, OF MEDALS.

BY THE REV. J. GRANGER,
VICAR OF SHIPLAKE, IN OXFORDSHIRE.

Animum picturâ pascit inani.—VIRG.
Celebrare domestica facta.—HOR.

FIFTH EDITION,

WITH UPWARDS OF FOUR HUNDRED ADDITIONAL LIVES.

IN SIX VOLUMES:

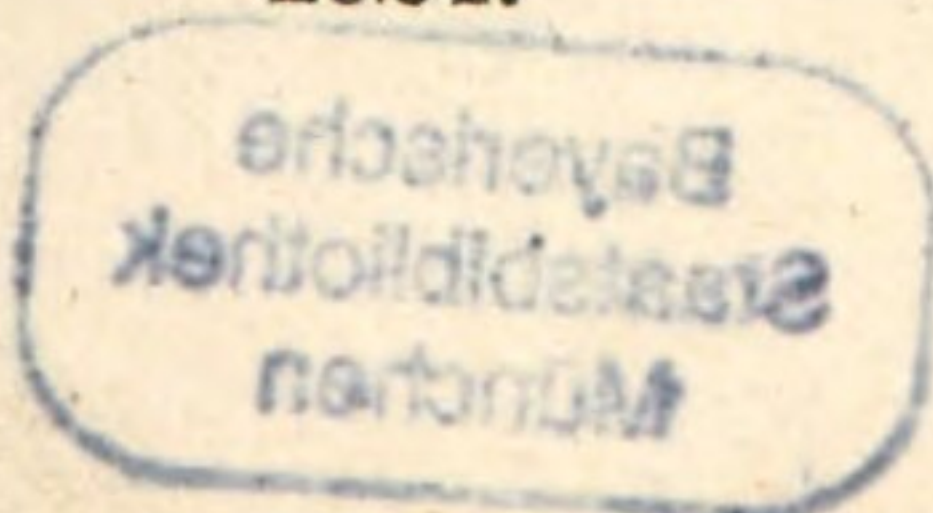
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A

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

THE INTERREGNUM CONTINUED.

CLASS VII.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

GENERAL FAIRFAX, *holding the head of Charles I. by the hair, in his right hand, and an axe in his left. The print, which seems to be Dutch, is inscribed "Carnifex Regis Angliæ;"* 8vo.

OLIVER CROMWELL, &c. lieutenant-general. *Joost Hartgers exc.* 8vo.

OLIVERIUS CROMWELL, exercituum Anglicæ rei-publicæ generalis locum-tenens, gubernator *Hiberniæ*, &c. *P. Aubrey*; 4to.

OLIVERIUS CROMWELL, vice-generalis. *Heads of Charles I. &c.* 4to.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL FLEETWOOD was the chief of the fourteen major-generals appointed by Cromwell over England and Wales. These men, most of whom were obscure persons,

were armed with an inquisitorial power over the royalists of all denominations. Their principal business was to search out and examine such as had borne arms for Charles I. or were disaffected to the present government; and to punish them by imprisonment, decimation of their estates, &c. See Class II.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL* LAMBERT. *Walker p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the late Earl of Bradford. Illust. Head.*

MAJOR-GENERAL LAMBERT; *h.sh.mezz. (F. Place.)*

The Honourable MAJOR-GENERAL LAMBERT; *oval; large 4to. slashed sleeves; looking to the left.*

MAJOR-GENERAL LAMBERT; *in armour; cravat, &c.*

JOHN LAMBERT, &c. *in armour; looking to the right: style of Gaywood; oval.*

In Aug.
1659.

Major-general Lambert distinguished himself by his valour and conduct on many occasions, during the civil war; particularly at the battle of Naseby, at the battle of Fife, in Scotland, and by his victory in Cheshire, where he totally defeated the forces commanded by Sir George Booth: for which important service the parliament presented him with 1000*l.* to buy a jewel. He was, of all the officers of the army, the second to Cromwell, in courage, prudence, and capacity; but was equal to him only in ambition. The Protector regarded him with a jealous eye; and, upon his refusal to take the oath to be faithful to his government, deprived him of his commission, but granted him a pension of 2000*l.*† This was an act of prudence, rather than generosity; as he well knew, that such a genius as Lambert's, rendered desperate by poverty, was capable of attempting any thing. Though Lambert had so great a

* The inscription of this print is erroneous; he was never above the rank of a major-general.

† Roger Coke informs us, that "after he had been discarded by Oliver, he betook himself to Wimbleton-house, where he turned florist, and had the fairest tulips and gilliflowers that could be got for love or money: yet in these outward pleasures he nourished the ambition he entertained before he was cashiered."—Coke's "Detection," &c. ii. p. 76.

share in the civil war, he escaped punishment at the restoration. The daring general, when he was brought to his trial, behaved with more submission than the meanest of his fellow-prisoners, and was reprieved at the bar. He was banished to the Isle of Guernsey, where he continued in patient confinement for above thirty years. See the Class of Artists; see also the preceding reign, Class VII.

SIR THOMAS TILDESLEY; *from a drawing in the King's "Clarendon."* R. Cooper sc. 4to.

Sir Thomas Tildesley was a gentleman of a good family, who raised men at his own charge at the beginning of the war; and commanded them, till the very end of it, with great resolution and courage. He refused to make any composition for his estate, after the death of the king, and found means to transport himself into Ireland to the Marquis of Ormond; with whom he stayed till, with the rest of the English officers, he was dismissed, to satisfy the jealousy of the Irish. He then passed over into Scotland, a little before the king marched from thence, on his progress towards Worcester; and was killed at Wigan, in Lancashire, on his way to join the main body of the king's forces, then at Worcester.

SIR JOHN MENNIS. C. Warren sc. *From a picture by Vandyke, in the collection of the Earl of Clarendon.*

Sir John Mennis, a seaman and poet, was born at Sandwich, in 1598, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In the reign of Charles I. he was made comptroller of the navy-office, and knighted. About this time he had the command of a ship of war, but was deprived of it by the republicans. At the restoration he was made governor of Dover Castle, comptroller of the navy, and an admiral. Ob. 1671. He wrote some poems, in a collection called "Musarum Deliciæ, or the Muses' Recreation," 12mo. 1656.

COL. JOHN HEWSON. Vandergucht sc. 8vo. *In Clarendon's "History."*

The Giant HUSONIO, *that is, Col. Hewson; whole length, wood-cut. Before the second part of "Don Juan*

Lamberto; or a comical History of the late Times," said to be written by Flatman, Lond. 1661; 4to.

JOHN HEWSON; *sword in his left hand, small whole length.*

This man, who is represented in a buff coat, once wore a leather apron; and from a mender of old shoes, became a reformer of government and religion.* He was, allowing for his education, a very extraordinary person. His behaviour in the army soon raised him to the rank of a colonel; and Cromwell had so great an opinion of him as to intrust him with the government of the city of Dublin, whence he was called to be a member of Barebone's parliament. He was a frequent speaker in that and the other parliament of which he was a member, and was, at length, thought a fit person to be a lord of the upper house. He was one of the committee of safety; and was, with several of his brethren, very intent upon a new model of the republic, at the eve of the restoration. This event occasioned his flying to Amsterdam, where he died in his original obscurity. See more of him in the "History of Independency," part iv. p. 79.

GENERAL LOCKHART; *from a drawing in the King's "Clarendon." R. Cooper sc.*

SIR GEORGE LOCKHART; *a small oval; in the Bee; 8vo.*

General Lockhart, a native of Scotland, was, by Cromwell (to whom he was allied), held in the greatest trust and confidence. After the death of Colonel Raynolds, Lockhart had the command of the English forces sent against Dunkirk. The English foot,

* The elevation of some of the lowest of the people, to offices of power and distinction in the army and the state, was matter of great offence to many. Much satire and abuse were lavished upon those persons. The civil war was compared to the boiling of a pot, in which the scum rises uppermost.

I shall take occasion to observe here, that Hewson is said by Mr. Hume to have gone, in the fervour of his zeal against bear-baiting, and killed all the bears which he found in the city. But we are told by the author of "The Mystery of the good old Cause," a pamphlet published soon after these animals were destroyed, that they were killed by Col. Pride. This is supposed to have given occasion to the well-known fiction of Hudibras. See the above-cited curious pamphlet, p. 15; or the same pamphlet, reprinted in the "Parliamentary History."

under his command, charged the Spanish foot with great bravery, whom they broke and utterly put to the rout. The French king, Lewis XIV. at this time coming to the camp, attended by Cardinal Mazarine, entered the town of Dunkirk, and took possession of it himself, which, as soon as he had done, he delivered into the hands of Lockhart, whom Cromwell had appointed governor. He likewise acted in the capacity of ambassador, and in all his transactions with the French court decidedly had the advantage over Mazarine. After the death of the Protector, Charles the Second tampered with him to receive him into Dunkirk, as his sovereign; but he was of too honourable a nature to betray the trust reposed in him by the parliament, who had continued him in the government of the place. He was removed from Dunkirk, a short time previous to the restoration,

COL. PENRUDDOCK. *G. Vertue sc. In the possession of his grandson Penruddock. One of the set of Loyalists.*

COL. JOHN PENRUDDOCK; *in armour. In Lord Clarendon's "History."*

This active and worthy loyalist was the third of the three sons of Sir John Penruddock, of Compton Chamberlain, in Wiltshire, who lost their lives in the service of the crown. He spent the early part of his life in literary pursuits, and acquired the other accomplishments of a gentleman: but when the cause of his king and country called him forth to action, he was among the foremost to venture his life in that service. He was possessed of an easy fortune, was happy in the esteem of all his acquaintance, and still happier in his domestic relations. But with all these advantages his happiness was not complete while his sovereign was in exile. He, with several of his friends, rose in arms for the king at Salisbury, and afterward proclaimed him at Blandford; but was soon overpowered and taken by Col. Unton Croke. He was beheaded, in violation of a promise of quarter given him by that perfidious man, the 16th of May, 1655. He died in a manner becoming a soldier and a Christian. He appears to have been regardless of death as it affected himself, but felt all that poignancy of grief, which the best of husbands only could feel, for his separation from the most tender and amiable of wives. The letters which passed betwixt this unfortunate pair, after their last sorrowful interview,

are printed in Sir Richard Steel's " Lover." Mrs. Penruddock's letter, in particular, has several strokes in it of the most natural, the most animated, and pathetic tenderness.

COLONEL JOHN RAYNOLDS; *from a drawing in the King's " Clarendon."* R. Cooper sc.

Colonel Raynolds commanded the six thousand English, sent to assist the French in their designs upon the strong places in Flanders: the season of the year being too far advanced to lay siege to Dunkirk, the forces sat down before Mardike; which being reduced, the fort was delivered into the hands of Raynolds, with a stipulation to besiege Dunkirk the following year.

After the taking of Mardike, Colonel Raynolds intending to visit his friends in England, was, together with some other officers that accompanied him, cast away, and drowned at sea.

THOMAS SANDERS, de Ireton, Com. Derby. Arm. nec non equitum Tribunus. *Balth. Fleshiers p. Loggan sc. h. sh.*

THOMAS SANDERS, de Ireton, &c. *B. Fleshiers. W. Richardson; Svo.*

Thomas Sanders, esq. of Ireton and Caldwell, in Derbyshire, was a man of great influence in that county, of which he was custos rotulorum and representative in parliament, at the time of the Interregnum. Upon the eruption of the civil war, he had too much spirit to be neutral or inactive, and therefore joined the parliament army, to which he with great constancy and firmness adhered. He commanded a regiment of horse in the service, and bore the rank of a colonel till the restoration of Charles the Second. He died in 1695, aged 85 years. His estate at Caldwell is now possessed by Mr. Mortimer, who has several original letters of Oliver Cromwell, addressed to Colonel Sanders.

MAJOR WILDMAN. *Hollar f. 1653. It is mentioned in a manuscript catalogue of English heads, by Vertue, which is in my possession. Inscribed " Nil Admirari," in an oval of palms.*



Balth. Ellassiers pinxit.

*Thomas Sanders de Ireton Com. Berb. Arm
nec non Equitum Tribunus.*

Pub. by W. Richardson Castle Street Leicester Fields.



NIL ADMIRARI

MAJOR JOHN WILDMAN.

Pub.^d by W. Richardson Castle Street Leicester Fields.



ORIGINAL

MAJOR JOHN J. BARK

MAJOR JOHN J. BARK

MAJOR JOHN WILDMAN; *from the above. W. Richardson.*

John Wildman, who was educated in the university of Cambridge, was a man of excellent parts, competent learning, insinuating address, and ready elocution; and was, for several years, one of the greatest confidants and most useful instruments of Cromwell. He eagerly entered into the civil war with a view of making his fortune, and seemed to possess every talent that was suited to the purposes of his own ambition and the genius of the times. He preached, prayed, and wrote with distinction; and was one of Harrington's club, where he appeared to advantage as a politician. He had been one of the principal agitators for Cromwell; but perceiving the aim of that aspiring man, he turned all his interest, and the whole force of his pen, against him; and was employed in writing to inflame the minds of the *levellers*, of whom he was the incendiary and director, when his papers were seized. He was, to the surprise of all men, set at liberty, when they were in the highest expectation of his execution. It was conjectured that the usurper was afraid of exasperating a formidable faction of the army; and that he, by saving his life, had a farther view in engaging so able a man in his service, from a principle of gratitude. He was afterward generally believed, and indeed not lightly, to have been employed by him in secret services. It appears that his pen was, during the war, of much greater utility than his sword. See more of his character in Lord Clarendon's "History."

COLONEL EDWARD ASHTON; *a small head, in the frontispiece to Winstanley's "Loyal Martyrology," 1665; 8vo.*

COLONEL EDWARD ASHTON; *enlarged from the above print; 8vo.*

This gentleman was brought to trial before the high court of justice, that condemned Sir Henry Slingsby and Dr. Hewit; charged with a design to fire the city, assassinate the Protector, and introduce monarchy in the person of Charles Stuart; several other persons were implicated in this plot, and the governing power having by imprisonment, and other sinister ends prevailed on some

to accuse others, many, notwithstanding their innocence, were condemned, and among others Col. Ashton, who was hanged, drawn, and quartered, July 2, 1658.

COLONEL BENBOW; *a small head, in the frontispiece to Winstanley's "Loyal Martyrology," 1665; 8vo.*

COLONEL BENBOW; *enlarged from the print above; 8vo.*

Colonel Benbow was one of the western gentlemen that rose in arms to aid the cause of Charles the Second, about the time he marched his forces from Scotland towards Worcester; he had eminently distinguished himself by his loyalty and valour, during the war; but falling into the hands of some republican troops, he was shot to death at Shrewsbury, in October, 1651.

MR. BENSON; *a small head, in the frontispiece to Winstanley's "Loyal Martyrology," 1665; 8vo.*

MR. BENSON; *enlarged from the above print; 8vo.*

Mr. Benson, who in the beginning of the war had served in the parliament army under Sir John Gell, and was with him at the siege of Lichfield; came over to the king's party, and with Colonel Eusebius Andrews, entered into a plan for the restoration of Charles II. but the scheme being frustrated, through the treachery of one Bernards, he was apprehended, brought to trial, found guilty, and suffered death, Oct. 7, 1650.

MR. JOHN BETTELY; *a small head, in the frontispiece to Winstanley's "Loyal Martyrology," 1665; 8vo.*

MR. JOHN BETTELY; *enlarged from the above print; 8vo.*

Mr. John Bettely, who, by Lord Clarendon's account, held the rank of colonel in the royalist army, was apprehended, and brought to trial before a high court of justice, at which Lisle presided;

charged with a design to fire the city of London, depose the Protector, and proclaim Charles Stuart king. Witnesses were seldom wanting to establish proof against suspected persons; in consequence he was found guilty, and suffered by hanging, in Cheapside, July 2, 1658, solemnly protesting his innocence to the last.

MICHAEL BLACKBURN; *a small head, in the frontispiece to Winstanley's "Loyal Martyrology," 1665; 8vo.*

MICHAEL BLACKBURN; *enlarged from the above print; 8vo.*

Michael Blackburn eminently distinguished himself by his service and loyalty to Charles the First, in whose army he rose to the rank of cornet of horse. He was one of the intrepid persons that surprised and took Pomfret Castle, at the time Rainsborough, the governor for the parliament, was put to death; and being suspected as one of his assassins was executed at York, August 23, 1649.

CAPTAIN BROWN BUSHEL; *a small head, in the frontispiece to Winstanley's "Loyal Martyrology," 1665; 8vo.*

CAPTAIN BROWN BUSHEL; *enlarged from the print above; 8vo.*

Captain Brown Bushel, an expert seaman, was captain of a man of war, and had some kind of command in Scarborough, which he delivered up to Sir Hugh Cholmondely, a great friend and partisan of Sir John Hotham. Bushel soon after changed sides, and, in 1643, openly revolted from the parliament, and was taken prisoner at Hull for the same; but was exchanged by Hotham (then winding about to the king's party) for another person; he lived some years in England, after the war had terminated, unnoticed; but, in 1648, was taken into custody for his former desertion, and after being detained prisoner about three years, was brought to trial, found guilty, and executed, April 29, 1651.

SIR TIMOTHY FETHERSTON-HAUGH; *a small head, in the frontispiece to Winstanley's "Loyal Martyrology," 1665; 8vo.*

SIR TIMOTHY FETHERSTON-HAUGH; *enlarged from the above print; 8vo.*

Sir Timothy Fetherston-haugh, a Lancashire gentleman, in conjunction with the Earl of Derby, raised some forces in aid of Charles the Second, on his feeble attempt to regain his father's crown, but was defeated and made prisoner by the parliament army, at Wigan, in Lancashire, and suffered death, Oct. 22, 1651.

COLONEL JOHN GERARD; *a small head, in the frontispiece to Winstanley's "Loyal Martyrology," 1665; 8vo.*

COLONEL JOHN GERARD; *enlarged from the above print; 8vo.*

Mr. Gerard, a young gentleman of a good family, who had been an ensign in the king's army, was accused and brought to trial before a high court of justice in 1654, for having a design against the life of the Protector, to seize upon the Tower, and to proclaim Charles Stuart king. He was charged with "having been at Paris, and having there spoken with the king;" which he confessed; and declared "that he went to Paris upon a business that concerned himself (which he named), and when he had dispatched it, and was to return for England, he desired the Lord Gerard, his kinsman, to present him to the king, that he might kiss his hand; which he did in a large room, where were many present; and that, when he asked his majesty, whether he would command him any service into England? his majesty bid him to commend him to his friends there, and to charge them that they should be quiet, and not engage themselves in any plots; which must prove ruinous to them, and could do him (the king) no good."—But however this might have been palliated, it came out in proof that Mr. Gerard had been present in a tavern, where discourse had been held, "how easy a thing it was to kill the Protector, and at the same time to seize

upon the Tower of London; and that, if at the same time the king were proclaimed, the city of London would presently declare for his majesty, and nobody would oppose him."

Upon this evidence he was condemned to be hanged; but the sentence was afterward changed to that of beheading, which was executed on him July 10, 1654, on Tower-hill, in the 22d year of his age. He told the officers that attended him on the scaffold, "that if he had a hundred lives, he would lose them all to do the king any service," and was now willing to die upon that suspicion; but that he was very innocent of what was charged against him; that he had not entered into, or consented to any plot or conspiracy, nor given any countenance to any discourse to that purpose; and offered to speak to the people, and to magnify the king: but the officers would not suffer him to proceed; and thereupon, with undaunted courage, he laid down his head upon the block, which was struck off at one blow.

MR. EDWARD STACY; *a small head, in the frontispiece to Winstanley's "Loyal Martyrology," 1665; 8vo.*

MR. EDWARD STACY; *enlarged from the above print; 8vo.*

Mr. Edward Stacy was accused, and brought to trial before a high court of justice at the same time, and charged with the same offence, as Colonels Ashton and Bettely; namely, to overturn the then existing government, introduce anarchy, and set up Charles Stuart. The witnesses to prove this conspiracy were the same as against those unfortunate gentlemen, who were all found guilty. Mr. Stacy was executed July 4, 1658, opposite the Exchange, in Cornhill, being the last person that suffered death under the usurpation of Cromwell. Lord Clarendon states him to have held the same rank in the army as Ashton and Bettely.

GOFFE, colonel William; *from a drawing in the King's "Clarendon." R. Cooper sc.*

Colonel Goffe, with Ingolsby and Whalley, proffered their services to Richard Cromwell, to oppose a new council of officers, who had

met by their own authority, and admitted Lambert, though no member of the army, to consult with them as to the settlement of the government: they even went so far as to offer to kill Lambert, whom they looked upon as the author of this conspiracy, if Richard would give a warrant to that purpose. The new Protector was irresolute how to act, but in the end was prevailed upon by Fleetwood, Desborough, and some others, to sign a commission to dissolve the parliament, which caused him in that minute to be deprived of all his greatness and power. Ingolsby, Whalley, and Goffe, were cashiered, and Lambert restored to that power he had been stripped of by Oliver. The dissensions between the army and parliament, accelerated the return of General Monk from Scotland, and brought about that change which so suddenly ensued.

COL. JOHN LILBURNE, *in prison. Vandergucht*
sc. 8vo.

JOHN LILBURNE, *standing at the bar, on his trial. At the top of the print is a medal of his head, with this inscription: "John Lilburne, saved by the power of the Lord, and the integrity of his jury, who are judges of law, as well as fact. Oct. 26, 1649." The names of the jury are on the reverse. See Evelyn's "Numismata," p. 170, 171, and Simon's "Medals," plate 22.*

John Lilburne was tried for transgressing the new statute of treasons enacted by the Commonwealth. He behaved upon his trial with his usual intrepidity; and, though guilty, was acquitted by the jury, who bore very little respect to the legislature. Westminster Hall resounded with the acclamations of the people, and the medal represented in the print was struck upon this joyful occasion. This popular incendiary was known to have such influence over the republicans and levellers that the parliament stood in great awe of him, and therefore ordered him, after he was discharged by the court, to be sent to the Tower.



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S^r Ewen Cameron *Chief of the Clan-Cameron*

*The Honest Man, whom Virtue sways,
His God adores, His King obeys;
Does factious Men's rebellious pride
And threatening Tyrants rage deride
Honour's his Wealth, his Rule, his Aim
Unshaken, fixt, & still the same.*

Published Dec. 3^d 1798 by W. Richardson York House N^o 31 Strand.

SCOTCH GENERALS.

DAVID LESLEY (or LESLIE), general of the Scotch army ; 8vo. *In Clarendon's "History."*

DAVID LESLEY. *Ravenet sc. In Smollett's "History of England."*

David Lesley, who was an able, though in some instances an unfortunate general, learned the art of war under the great Gustavus Adolphus. He defeated, but with a much superior army, the broken forces of the heroic Marquis of Montrose. He reduced Cromwell to great straits before the battle of Dunbar, and fought that fatal battle merely in obedience to the pressing importunities of the soldiers. These deluded people were told by their ministers, that they had been wrestling with the Lord all the night in prayer, and were very confident that they had obtained the victory. Cromwell, when he saw them advancing to the engagement, exclaimed, with no less confidence, "that the Lord had delivered them into his hands." Lesley was a second time defeated by Cromwell at the battle of Worcester, where he was taken prisoner, and sent to the Tower. He was, upon the restoration, set at liberty, and created baron of Newark. He is sometimes confounded with his kinsman, the Earl of Leven.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, chief of the clan Cameron.

"The honest man, whom virtue sways,
His God adores, his king obeys ;
Does factions, men's rebellious pride,
And threatening tyrants' rage deride ;
Honour's his wealth, his rule, his aim,
Unshaken, fixt, and still the same."

In an oval, small 4to. own hair, cravat, armour, rare.

Copy of ditto. W. Richardson.

Sir Ewen Cameron, of Lochiel, was born in the year 1629, and brought up under the tuition and management of the Marquis of

Argyle, who was executed soon after the restoration. Sir Ewen may be classed with Montrose and Dundee; being illustrious for his loyalty to his sovereign,* his invincible courage, and his patience and endurance of fatigue. He was strongly prejudiced in favour of hereditary right, and when advanced in years, appeared with a numerous train of his followers, the Camerons, at the battle of Killicrankie, where he commanded those who stood near him to make a great shout; this was re-echoed by all the Scots under the command of Lord Dundee. The king's army also shouted, but as Sir Ewen observed, in a "dull, hollow, feeble tone;" a sure prognostic of their defeat. This prediction, which animated Dundee's army to the highest degree, was verified by the event.

Sir Ewen Cameron died in 1718, at about ninety years of age, having outlived all his faculties of mind and body, as to be treated as a child, and rocked in a cradle. See his life in the Appendix to "Pennant's Tour in Scotland."

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

ROBERT BLAKE, admiral. *M. Vandergucht sc.*
8vo.

ROBERT BLAKE, general and admiral of the forces of England, &c. *Denatus, 17 Aug. 1657, Æt. 59.*

"Thy name
Was heard in thunder through th' affrighted shores
Of pale Iberia, of submissive Gaul,
And Tagus trembling to its utmost source.
O ever faithful, vigilant, and brave,
Thou bold asserter of Britannia's fame,
Unconquerable Blake!"

Glover's "London," p. 21.

Done from a painting (late) in the possession of Mr. J. Ames, by Captain Thomas Preston.

* He was honoured with a letter of thanks from King Charles II. and was a determined enemy to Cromwell. After all the neighbouring chiefs were subdued, he continued the terror of his enemies; till at last he submitted on the most honourable terms, and no oath was required of Lochiel to Cromwell, but his word of honour to live in peace.

ROBERT BLAKE. *C. Turner sc. 1810; in an oval; mezz. 4to.*

ROBERT BLAKE; *in the "Oxford Almanack," 1738.*

Blake, who had approved himself a good soldier in the course of the civil war, when he was above fifty years of age, took the command of the fleet. His want of experience seems to have been of great advantage to him: he followed the light of his own genius only, and was presently seen to have all the courage, the conduct, and the precipitancy of a good sea-officer. Forts and castles by land were no longer dreaded, or thought impregnable: he attempted whatever opposed him, and was generally successful in his attempts. The very temerity of his enterprises struck terror into his enemies, and contributed greatly to his success. He not only improved the method of attack, but carried the *naval power* of Cromwell to a greater height than had been known in any age or nation.

SIR RICHARD STAINER; *mezz. small 4to. Woodburn exc.*

Sir Richard Stainer was knighted by Cromwell, at Whitehall, June 11, 1657, for his valour at the time he commanded the ship of war named the *Speaker*, in the sea-fight under Blake, against the Spaniards. He was appointed by Oliver vice-admiral, and Charles II. sent him to command the garrison of Tangier, until the governor arrived. He was descended from a most respectable family at Droitwich, in Worcestershire. Leaving no children, he bequeathed his property to his brother; who, by involving himself in a law-suit with the Salt Company of Droitwich, was obliged to dispose of his estates to the ancestor of Lord Foley. His son was afterward reduced to the necessity of getting relief in the Workhouse of Birmingham; where, in the midst of his wretchedness, it is said, he retained his family pride. He certainly was an object of great compassion, as his father ruined himself by inventing the present cheap method of making salt.

PEN, reipublicæ Anglicanæ vice-præfectus maris.
A head in an oval; 12mo.

William Pen had all those qualifications of a sea-officer which natural courage and experience can give a man of a very moderate capacity. He was well qualified to act an under part, in executing, with alacrity and vigour, what had been planned by his superiors in command. He was vice-admiral, under Monck and Dean, in the famous sea-fight with the Dutch, that continued three days, and in which the gallant Tromp was defeated. He was, without declaration of war, sent to take St. Domingo from the Spaniards. The design was well laid by Cromwell, and would have been executed with great facility by a Blake; but it exceeded the capacity of Pen. In this expedition he took Jamaica, a colony which cost a great deal of blood and treasure; but which, in process of time, proved advantageous to the nation. He was father of a much greater man than himself, who is well known among the Quakers as a preacher and a writer; and throughout the world as the founder and legislator of the colony of Pennsylvania.* There is a characteristic account of Admiral Pen, in the "Continuation of Lord Clarendon's Life," p. 478.

* See a good account of him, in his legislative capacity, in the "Account of the European Settlements in America."† This illustrious person had both great and amiable qualities, and was no stranger to the essentials of good breeding, though he was too stubborn to yield to the forms of it. He had, or affected to have, all "the spirit of the hat," which availed him much as the leader of a people who made it part of their religion. We are credibly informed, that he sat with his hat on before Charles II. and that "the king, as a gentle rebuke for his ill manners, put off his own. Upon which Pen said to him, Friend Charles, why dost thou not keep on thy hat? The king answered, 'Tis the custom of this place, that never above one person should be covered at a time.'‡

† By Edmund Burke, esq. but without his name.

‡ Gray's "Hudibras," i. p. 376.

CLASS VIII.

GENTLEMEN, AND PERSONS IN INFERIOR CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS.

GULIELMUS PASTON, baronettus, 1659. *Faithorne sc. h. sh.* This head is exquisitely finished, and is, by Mr. Walpole, esteemed the masterpiece of Faithorne.—There is a portrait of him, by Vandyck, at Mr. Windham's, at Felbridge, in Norfolk.

Sir William Paston, of Oxnet, or Oxnead, in Norfolk, was descended from Sir Clement Paston, an eminent sea-captain, who signalized himself in the reign of Henry VIII. by taking the baron of Blancard, admiral of France, prisoner, and bringing him into England. He was the first, as Lloyd informs us, “that made the English navy terrible.”* Sir William was eminently a gentleman, and was also distinguished as a traveller. He not only made the usual tour, but was carried by his ardent curiosity, into Asia and Africa. Few men of his time were more esteemed for their general knowledge. He was generous, charitable, and loyal; and piqued himself upon keeping up the ancient hospitality of the family.† He died in 1662.‡ He was father to Sir Robert Paston, who, for his eminent services in the civil war, and his activity at the restoration, was created viscount Yarmouth, 25 Car. II. Fuller mentions a free-school, founded and handsomely endowed by Sir William Paston, knight, at North-Walsam, in Norfolk. Quære if by the same person.

Created
8 June,
1641.

SIR ROBERT SHIRLEY, bart. (whose singular praise it is, to have done the best things in the worst times, and hoped them in the most calamitous.) *J. Basire sc. In Nichols's “Leicestershire.”*

* “Worthies,” 8vo. first edit. p. 202.

† See the Dedication to May's “Accomplished Cook.”

‡ Rev. Mr. Cullum.

Sir Robert Shirley, the fourth baronet of his family, and the only surviving son of Sir Henry, was an early and zealous advocate for the cause of Charles I. which involved him, at the latter end of May, 1648, in a dispute with the parliamentary garrison at Ashby-de-la-Zouch; and was like to have been attended with serious consequences. The particulars of the charges against him, were as follow:—

1st. “That Sir Robert Shirley, with his men and some malignants, being drinking at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, some of his men quarrelled in the street with a soldier of that garrison for the parliament; and Sir Robert did ride up to them with his sword by his side, and said he would justify the men in doing it.

2d. “That, Sir Robert Shirley being disarmed by the soldier, he did ride up with his men to the guard of the garrison, and refused to stand or stay when the guard willed him so to do, saying he would come in; and some of his men struck the soldiers on guard, which occasioned a tumult. And the governor coming forth, pacified it, and took Sir Robert into his chamber there; where Sir Robert said, ‘he would justify his men in what they had done, though they had killed some of the soldiers.’

3d. “That, Sir Robert Shirley being there afterward, he wished two of his men to bring up his cornet and his troop; and thereupon, being sent away with a guard to Leicester, he said he had one hundred muskets hid in a coal-pit, and twenty-five case of pistols hid there; and that he would be plundering the governor’s chamber.

4th. “That, Sir Robert Shirley being thereupon confined to Leicester, and some prisoners of quality brought in from Willoughby fight, Sir Robert went to the marshal’s house without leave, and bestowed store of wine and bread on them, and sat up most part of the night in private converse and speech with them.

5th. “That Sir Robert Shirley afterward gave colours to divers malignants in Leicester; the committee there at the same time listing and giving colours for the parliament.”

In June, 1648, he underwent an examination on the above particulars, but it does not appear in what manner this unpleasant matter was ended. The loyalty of Sir Robert, in several other instances, having drawn on him the vengeance of the usurping powers, he was on seven different occasions imprisoned. On the 4th of May, 1650, a warrant was issued from the council of state, to seize, inventory, and secure, all the estates, real and personal, of Sir

Robert Shirley, bart. accused of high delinquency; and he was himself sent to the Tower of London, as a close prisoner, by an order of the council of state.

How soon after this he was again imprisoned, we do not learn; but by his last will, dated Nov. 29, 1654, he gave 1000*l.* to be disposed of unto such distressed persons as had lost their estates in the service of the late King Charles, in such manner as his executors should think fit. In case the church he was then building at Staunton Harold should not be finished before his death, he bequeathed so much as his executors should think convenient to perfect the same according to his intention; and directs restitution to be made of whatever rents or profits he had received of any impropriation, tithes, or lands, belonging to any churches, chapels, &c.; the same to be distributed among orthodox and distressed clergymen, at the discretion of his executors. He died in the Tower, in the very prime of life (not having attained his 28th year), Nov. 6, 1656; not without suspicion of poison.

Sir Robert Shirley married, in or about 1647, Catherine, daughter of Humphrey Okeover, esq. of Okeover, in the county of Stafford, and Wimeswould, in the county of Leicester, by whom he had issue three sons; 1. Seymour, his successor; 2. Sewallis, who died an infant; 3. Robert, afterward the seventh baronet. Also two daughters; Catherine, married to Peter Venables, esq. baron of Kinderton, in the county palatine of Chester; and Dorothy, married to George Vernon, esq. of Sudbury, in the county of Derby, from whom the present Lord Vernon is descended.

SIR HENRY SLINGSBY; (a Nova Scotia baronet.) *From an original, in the possession of ——— Talbot, esq. Vertue sc. One of the set of Loyalists.*

SIR H. SLINGSBY, bart. *J. Basire sc.*

Sir Henry Slingsby, a gentleman of an ancient family in Yorkshire, spent a great part of his ample fortune in the service of Charles I. He raised six hundred horse and foot at his own expense, and marched at the head of them into the field, to assist the king. He was ever in action, during the civil war; and, after the death of Charles, was ever solicitous for the restoration of his son. He was long a prisoner at Hull; and was tried for contracting with some officers to deliver up one of the block-houses, in that garrison, for

the service of Charles II. Cromwell, who was informed that the royalists throughout the kingdom were intent upon a scheme to restore the king, was resolved to intimidate that party, by sacrificing Sir Henry Slingsby and Dr. Hewit. They were brought before the high court of justice where Lisle presided. They denied the jurisdiction of the court, but were condemned without any ceremony. Sir Henry Slingsby was a man of deeds rather than words: he said very little upon his trial, and as little upon the scaffold. He persisted in his loyalty, and told the people that he died for being an honest man. He was beheaded the 8th of June, 1658.

SIR FRANCIS WILLUGHBY, (or WILLOUGHBY). *T. Man f. 4to. mezz.*

In the print, which is extremely rare, is a view of Wollaton-hall, his seat, built in a very particular style. There is a just representation of it, by Hollar, in Thoroton's "Nottinghamshire." This portrait was in the possession of Sir William Musgrave, bart. now of Sir M. M. Sykes.

Sir Francis Willughby, a gentleman of a plentiful fortune and estimable character, was descended from two ancient families of his name; the one seated at Eresby, in Lincolnshire, the other on the Woulds, in Nottinghamshire. He was ancestor to the present Lord Middleton, and father of Francis Willughby, esq. one of the most distinguished naturalists that this kingdom has produced. The son was prevented from publishing many of his valuable collections by his untimely and lamented death, which happened July 3, 1672, in the 37th year of his age. His "Ornithology," being a methodical history of birds, was published, both in Latin and English, by his friend Mr. John Ray. His "History of Fishes," in Latin, was published at the expense of the Royal Society: this is less perfect than the other. Indeed this part of natural history is, for obvious reasons, very imperfectly known. See a good account of him in the preface to his "Ornithology."

SIR FRANCIS ENGLEFIELD, knight and baronet, of Wooton Bassett, in the county of Wilts. *Faithorne sc. half sheet; extra rare.**

* The print of Sir Francis Englefield, which is one of the scarcest in the English series, was bought by Sir M. M. Sykes, at the sale of Sir James Winter Lake's portraits, in the year 1808, for seventy guineas.

Sir Francis Englefield (descended from a family, surnamed from the town of Englefield or Englesfield, in Berkshire, seated there 264 years prior to the Norman conquest) received the honour of knighthood from king James I. at East Hamsted, Aug. 10, 1622. Sir Francis was brought up in the Catholic faith, and being alarmed at the persecution, commenced against those of his persuasion, in the beginning of King Charles's troubles, procured the following grant of indemnity from being prosecuted on the score of religion.

“CHARLES REX.

“Whereas our trusty and well-beloved Sir Francis Englefield, knight and baronet, being a recusant, is thereby subject to our laws and statutes in that case provided: these are to signify our royal will and pleasure, that no person or persons shall, at any time hereafter, sue, prosecute, or implead, either by way of indictment, information, or otherwise, against the said Sir Francis, for being a recusant, or convicted by virtue of any of our laws or statutes against popish recusants, till we shall signify our pleasure to the contrary. Given under our signet, at our palace of Westminster, Dec. 6, in the 10th year of our reign.”

He married Winifred, daughter and coheir of William Brooksby, of Sholeby, in the county of Leicester, esq. by whom he had one son, Sir Francis his successor, and three daughters. He died in May, 1665, and was buried in Englefield church, Berkshire, with this inscription to his memory.

“Here lies the body of Sir Francis Englefield, bart. He was buried in May, 1665, in the grave where formerly Sir Edward Norris had been interred.”

SIR JOHN DANVERS; *from a drawing in the King's “Clarendon.” R. Cooper sc.*

Sir John Danvers, younger brother and heir of the Earl of Danby, was one of the gentlemen of the privy-chamber to Charles I. but being of a vain and ostentatious nature, had contracted several debts, which he was unable to pay. In order to repair his broken fortune, he condescended to become the tool of Cromwell, who employed and despised him at the same time. He was one of the judges who sat on the trial of Charles I. and escaped being brought to trial by dying before the restoration.

SIR PETER TEMPLE, knt. *R. Gaywood f. 1658; 12mo. The plate is in the possession of the Marquis of Buckingham.*

SIR PETER TEMPLE, knt. *W. Richardson.*

It appears, upon searching the pedigrees of Earl Temple and Lord Palmerston, that there was only one Sir Peter in both families. This gentleman had two wives, but neither of them was named Eleanor.* It is evident, then, that the person in question is another Sir Peter Temple, or Peter Temple, esq.† who served an apprenticeship to a linen-draper, in Friday-street, London; but, upon the death of his elder brother, he left his trade, and took possession of an estate of about 400*l.* a year, in Leicestershire; and being elected a representative for the town of Leicester, in 1640, sat in the Long Parliament, where he rendered himself so considerable, that he was nominated one of the king's judges, and signed the warrant for his execution. He was therefore excepted by name from the act of oblivion at the restoration. His life was, however, spared; but he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, where he probably ended his days.

SIR HUGH CARTWRIGHT, Chevalier Anglois, *agé 60, An. 1656. Diepenbeke del. Lucas Vorsterman, jun. sc. h. sh.*

SIR HUGH CARTWRIGHT. *Diepenbeke del. 4to. W. Richardson.*

Sir Hugh Cartwright was a younger son of William Cartwright, esq. of Ossington, in Nottinghamshire, whose family are of great antiquity in that county. Sir Hugh married the daughter and co-heiress of Cartwright, of Edington; by her he left a son, seated at Edingley; and a daughter, who married William Cartwright, esq. of Normanton. Sir Hugh lies buried in Southwell Minster, but the inscription is defaced. He is mentioned in Lord Clarendon's "History," vol. 3. b. XI.

* See Class XI.

† His name is not in the list of Cromwell's knights.



Peter Temple Kniv^t

Pub Jan^y 1. 1799 by W Richardfon N^o 31 Strand.

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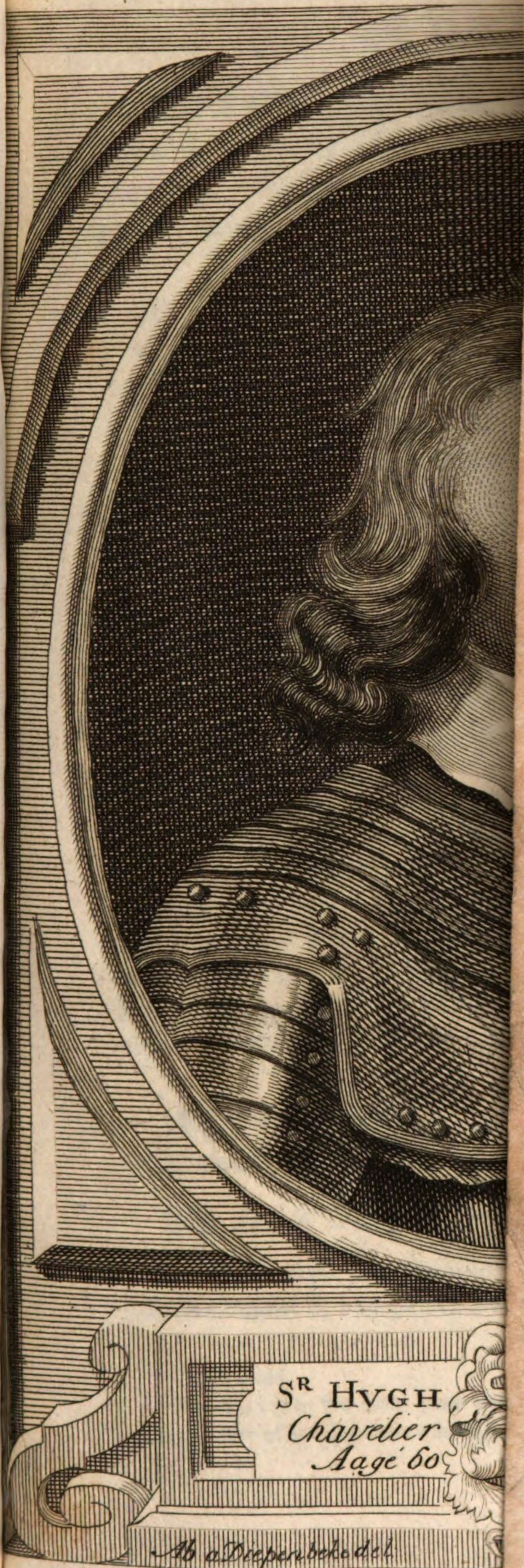
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S^R HUGH
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Ab a Diepenbeke del.

SIR RICHARD CHIVERTON, lord mayor of London ; *sitting in an elbow-chair. This print is uncommon.* Sir Richard Chiverton was elected into office, 1657.

ROBERT HENLEY, esq. "*Faithorne ad vivum f. 1658.*"*

I take this gentleman to have been the same person with Sir Robert Henley, knight, who was master of the King's Bench office : but quære. Quære also, whether his *father* did not build the Grange, in Hampshire, after a plan of Inigo Jones : this is one of the most capital of his works. Sir Robert Henley was undoubtedly the direct ancestor of Robert, earl of Northington.

ROBERT RAWLINSON, of Cark, in Lancashire, esq. *Ob. 1665, Æt. 55.† Nutting sc. 4to.*

Robert Rawlinson, of Cark-hall, in Lancashire, was descended from a very ancient family of that name, formerly seated at Furnace Fells, in the same county. This gentleman was son of William Rawlinson, esq. by Margaret Curwen, only daughter of Walter Curwen, of Mireside-hall, in Cartmell, esq. He was many years a justice of the peace ; one of the justices of Oyer and Terminer for the counties palatine of Lancaster and Cheshire, and vice-chamberlain for the city of Chester. He was father to Curwen Rawlinson, and grandfather to Christopher Rawlinson, esq. a person of some eminence, who is again mentioned in the reign of Charles II.

MR. JOHN CLEYPOL ; *a small head in Simon's "Medals." G. Vertue sc. 4to.*

MR. JOHN CLEYPOL. *W. Maddocks sc. 4to.*

This gentleman, who married Elizabeth, the favourite daughter of Oliver Cromwell, had permission in August, 1651, to raise a troop

* Vertue's MS.

† This head is in the same plate with Nicholas Monck, bishop of Hereford, and several others of the Rawlinson family.

of horse, of such as should voluntarily come to him, in the counties of Northampton and Lincoln, or elsewhere, and they were to be paid by the parliament, according to the establishment of the army.

When his father-in-law was invested with the title of Protector, he received from him the office of master of the horse; and, as such, led the horse of state at the inauguration, going bare-headed on one side of the Protector's body-coach, with Strickland, captain of the guard to his highness; he acted in the same capacity at the second, or more magnificent investment, when he stood immediately behind the Protector during the ceremony.

His mild and gentle disposition rendered him unfit for any services of Cromwell's but such as were of the peaceable kind, and which he was lavish in giving him, both as the husband of his favourite child, and as a most amiable person. Oliver nicely adapted the places to the persons he employed; instead therefore of appointing Mr. Cleypole to be a major-general, where severity and rigour was necessary, he gave him places of great honour and emolument, but of such a nature as the most scrupulous might accept, even during a usurpation: perhaps he had a farther design in this, that he might not feel the effects of any future revolution, that might have otherwise endangered his fortunes, and consequently his dearest daughter's. Her delicacy too, in these matters, might also have its weight; from some, or all of these causes, we do not see him employed in any office of magistracy.

He was appointed by his father-in-law one of the lords of his bed-chamber, clerk of the hanaper, and ranger of Wittlewood, or Wittlebury forest, in Northamptonshire, where he built a magnificent seat, which now belongs to the Duke of Grafton, the first duke having had a grant of the forest in 1685, with the title of hereditary ranger. To raise him still farther above the rank of a private gentleman, he was created a baronet, July 16, 1657, having that day been knighted at Whitehall; and in the same year he was made one of the lords, and placed in his father's other house.

During the short reign of his brother-in-law Richard, he retained all his places at court, and carried the sword of state when his highness went to open his parliament.—As he had never, during the time of his relations' holding the helm, done any action that could even inconvenience an individual, at the restoration he found not an enemy, but in every one a friend.

Some years afterward, however, when the court and the country vied with each other, which could invent the most improbable and

ridiculous plots, he, the most unlikely man in the three kingdoms, was fixed upon to be the head and contriver of one against the royal family, in consort with the old Oliverian party. Upon this pretence he was apprehended in June, 1678, and sent to the Tower; obtaining a *habeas corpus* to the King's Bench, he thought to procure bail; but though many persons, to whom no objection could be made, offered themselves for that purpose, yet Chief-justice Scoggs, who was the tool of the court, set the penalty so high, that his friends thought it prudent to decline it; he was therefore remanded back to the Tower; but the next term, as no evidence appeared against him, and what was, perhaps, much more fortunate to him, a counter-plot began to work, he was discharged. His only crime, says an historian, "seems to be his having married one of Cromwell's daughters;" which Charles II. would gladly have done, if he could by it have recovered his crown.

History is silent what became of him after his enlargement; probably he returned to his estate in Northamptonshire, where he resided when he was taken into custody, and there spent the remainder of his life in a happy tranquillity, which his virtues deserved, and which, from his taste for study, he certainly might do, without ever looking back to those gay scenes his youth had been spent in. He had a taste for mathematics, and probably architecture, as he was the intimate friend of Mr. afterward Sir Christopher Wren: in his religious sentiments he was a Presbyterian, and in that communion died.

SIR HENRY HYDE; *a small head, in the frontispiece to Winstanley's "Loyal Martyrology," 1665; 8vo.*

SIR HENRY HYDE; *enlarged from the same print; 8vo.*

Sir Henry Hyde, brother to the Earl of Clarendon, a gentleman of great knowledge and ability, particularly expert in navigation, was selected by Charles the Second, during his exile, to represent him as ambassador to the Grand Signior, both as to matters concerning his state and dignity; as for the protection of his loyal subjects, as merchants trading to the Porte. The English government under the Commonwealth, however, so wrought on the Vizier by their agents, that he was seized on, and sent prisoner to England before he had an opportunity of obtaining an audience or presenting

his credentials. After remaining some time in the Tower, he was brought before a high court of justice, purposely erected, and charged with the design of seizing the English merchants' effects in the Turkish dominions; and affronting Sir Thomas Bendish, the Commonwealth's resident there, with his new commission. After a trial of considerable length, in which he most ably defended himself, wholly denying any responsibility to the Commonwealth, as a subject, having a commission from his sovereign out of their jurisdiction, in a foreign land, he was found guilty, and sentenced to be beheaded, which death he suffered against the Old Exchange, in Cornhill, March 4, 1650, courageously glorying in the cause he suffered.

MR. GIBBONS; *a small head, in the frontispiece to Winstanley's "Loyal Martyrology," 1665; 8vo.*

MR. GIBBONS; *enlarged from the print above; 8vo.*

Mr. Gibbons, a rigid Presbyterian, was charged with high-treason against the state, for holding a correspondence with Charles the Second and his party, and supplying them with money, contrary to an act of parliament in that case provided. He was brought before a high court of justice, with Mr. Love a Presbyterian clergyman, and both sentenced to death, by beheading; which was executed on them August 20, 1651, on Tower-hill.

MR. KENSEY; *a small head, in the frontispiece to Winstanley's "Loyal Martyrology," 1665; 8vo.*

MR. KENSEY; *enlarged from the print above; 8vo.*

Mr. Kensey, a gentleman of great credit and esteem in the west country, was one of those royalists who joined Colonels Penraddock and Grove in their rising at Salisbury, in order to proclaim, and restore King Charles the Second; but the enterprise failing, Mr. Kensey with eleven other gentlemen, were taken prisoners, tried by a council of war, found guilty, and suffered death at Exeter in May, 1655.

ANTHONY ASCHAM; *from a drawing in the King's "Clarendon."* R. Cooper sc.

Anthony Ascham was chosen by the parliament to be sent into Spain, as their agent, or ambassador, to reconcile that court to the measures which England had adopted with respect to the late king; but he had scarcely entered Madrid a day, when himself and interpreter a Franciscan friar, named Riba, were assassinated in their chamber, by about half a dozen persons who went with a determination to sacrifice Ascham, who had a hand in drawing up the charge against Charles I. and was author of "A Discourse on the Revolutions and Confusions of Governments." The murderers escaped unmolested, and sought sanctuary in an adjoining chapel, from whence, with the exception of one, they subsequently made their escape unnoticed.

JOHN HOLT. *Loggan sc. Over his head are two withered branches of cypress.*

This print was prefixed to "A plant of Paradise, being a Sermon preached at St. Martin's in the Fields, at the Funeral of John Goodhand Holt, the young Son, only Child, and hopeful Heir of Thomas Holt, of Grislehurst, in the county of Lancaster, Esq. 19 March, 1659; by R. M. (Mossom) Minister of St. Pet. P. W.* London," printed 1660. The text is from Ezekiel, chap. xvii. v. 22, "I will crop off from the top of his young twigs a tender one, and will plant it on a high mountain and eminent." This young gentleman, whom the author styles "the last-born of the family, and the first-born of his mother," died of a fever, upon the 12th of March, 1659, in the 12th year of his age.

PERSONS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS.

JOHN MILTON, who wrote and spoke the Latin tongue with great facility and elegance, was Latin secretary to Cromwell. His letters, which are still extant, have been ever esteemed the com-

* St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf.

the tithe of Powick, as a perpetual fund for the building and endowment of a hospital for eight poor men and two poor women, preferring always such as shall be of his name or kindred. He orders the overplus and savings of his estate, before bequeathed (whilst it is a small sum), to be lent to young tradesmen without interest, but when it shall amount to a sum sufficient to purchase lands of the clear yearly value of 8*l.* the same to be given to the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Nicholas, for the apprenticing young lads, and so in like manner 4*l.* yearly to the several parishes of St. Peter, All Saints, and St. Swithin; and to St. Clement and St. Alban, 2*l.* each yearly. The next savings from his estate, when under 100*l.* to be lent to young tradesmen gratis, when it amounts to that sum, to be laid out in land, and the produce applied to clothing poor freemen for ever. He orders that no lease of his estate thus bequeathed, be made in reversion or for a term exceeding twenty-one years from the commencement thereof in possession. He orders that the corporation of the city of Worcester shall use their best means, at the charge of his executors, to have his charities settled by act of parliament. He orders likewise his will, so far as relates to his charitable bequests, to be publicly read by the town-clerk, at the Guildhall of the said city, on the first Friday in Lent, and he to receive for his trouble five shillings. How well these his wise directions have been observed, a strict inquiry will best declare. The picture of Alderman Nash, from which the print is taken, was painted in 1658.

CLASS IX.

MEN OF GENIUS AND LEARNING.

PHYSICIANS.

THE. TURQUET de MAYERNE, eques auratus, patria Gallus, religione reformatus, dignitate baro, professione alter Hippocrates, ac trium regum (exemplo rarissimo) archiater, &c. *Æt.* 82. *Before his Works; folio.*

THEO. de MAYERNE, eques auratus, baro Albonæ, *in aula magnæ regis Britanniaë,* archiatrorum comes, Æt. 82. W. Elder sc. 8vo.*

Both these prints represent him holding a scull. He is perhaps as fine a figure, for a man of 82, as was ever seen.

THEO. de MAYERNE; *in a loose flowered dress; left hand on a stick; 8vo. scarce.*

THEO. de MAYERNE; *in do. 12mo. See the preceding reign, Class IX.*

WALTER CHARLTON; *neatly engraved by P. Lombart; 8vo. prefixed to his "Treatise on the Soul," 1657. This plate has four Latin lines; the name of Charleton and the lines have been erased, and since printed inside of a border plate, with the name and lines at the bottom of the border, so as to form a folio print. See an account of this learned and eminent physician, in the reign of CHARLES II.*

CHRISTOPHORUS BENEDICTUS; *without his name. Under the head is this distich:*

"Hospitii, quicunque petis, quis incola tanti
Spiritus; egregia hunc, consule, scripta dabunt."

"Chr. Terne, M.D.C.L."

Lombart sc. 8vo.

This print has been thought to represent Dr. Christopher Terne, a licentiate of the college, who wrote the distich; but it was done for the following person:

Christopher Bennet, a native of Raynton, in Somersetshire, was educated at Lincoln College, in Oxford. He was a distinguished member of the College of Physicians, and in very considerable

* Sic Orig.

practice. Mr. Wood informs us, that he was author of "Theatri Tabidorum Vestibulum," 1654, 8vo; and of "Exercitationes Dia-noëticæ," 1655; and that he corrected and enlarged Moufet's "Health's Improvement." His death, which happened about the beginning of May, 1655, prevented his publishing one or two books more which he had prepared for the press.

TOBIAS VENNER, M. D. 1660, *Æt.* 85 (83).
Faithorne sc. small 4to. Copied by W. Richardson.

Tobias Venner practised physic for many years at Bridgewater, and other places in Somersetshire; but in the latter part of his life in and near Bath. He was author of several medical books, the chief of which is his "Via recta ad Vitam longam, or A Treatise wherein the right Way, and the best Manner of living, for attaining to a long and healthful life, is clearly demonstrated." This book was first published in 1620. It is written in a plain and prolix style, such as was then used in common conversation. The doctor acted judiciously in adapting a book of general use to ordinary capacities; and we are told by Mr. Wood that it got him most of his practice. He wrote upon Bath Waters, and informs us, that they were not prescribed to be taken inwardly by any regular physician. It is observable, that his "Censure on Bristol Water" is the first treatise of the kind in our language. Dr. Guidot, in his "Lives and Characters of the Bath Physicians," subjoined to his "Discourse of Bath," tells us, that in the "Via recta," &c. is this memorable observation, "That a gammon of bacon is of the same nature with the rest of the hog."—His general character was that of a plain man, and a good and charitable physician. *Ob.* 1660, *Æt.* 83. He is supposed to have prolonged his own life by observing the rules laid down in his book.

JOHN BULWER, chirosopher, 1650. *Frontispiece to his "Artificial Changeling;" 12mo.* The next print is before the quarto edition of the same book.

JOHANNES BULWER, cognomento chirosophus, alias philocophus, vultisper insignis: utriusque physiognomiæ protomystes: pathomyotomus: naturalis lo-



*Effigies Tobiae Venner Med D^r
Anno Dom: 1660. Ætatis suæ 85.*

quelæ primus indagator : anatomus moralis : Stagirita novus : motestarum clarissimus : stator augustus et vindex naturæ ; M. D. &c. Faithorne sc. Svo.

Dr. Bulwer was author of several books of the Language of the Hand, of Physiognomy, and of Instructions to the Deaf and Dumb ; intended, as he expresses it, " to bring those who are so born to hear the sound of words with their eyes,* and thence to learn to speak with their tongues." He was also author of " Pathomyotomia, or a Dissection of the significative Muscles of the Affections of the Mind," 1649, 12mo.† The most curious of his works is his " Anthrope-Metamorphosis; Man transformed, or the artificial Changeling;" in which he shews what a strange variety of shapes and dresses mankind have appeared in, in the different ages and nations of the world. At the end of the first edition of this book, in 12mo. is a catalogue of the author's works in print and manuscript.

ROBERTUS BAYFIELD, Æt. 25, 1654. *Faithorne sc. In a hat ; Svo. finely engraved.*

ROBERTUS BAYFIELD, Æt. 27. *Faithorne sc. In a black scull-cap ; Svo.*

The following are the titles of two of his books. He was probably author of some others, of which I have received no information. The reader will perceive an anachronism in comparing the title of the first with the dates of his two portraits : but this is not altogether unusual in frontispieces, which are sometimes prefixed to different works of the same writer, or to different editions of the same work. " Tractatus de Tumoribus præter Naturam ; or a Treatise of preternatural Tumours. By Robert Bayfield, Physician,"

* Mr. Cliffe, a deaf and dumb gentleman now living,† is famous for understanding any thing said to him, by the motion of the lips only.

† The human physiognomy is explained in the " Crounian Lectures on Muscular Motion," for the year 1746 ; read before the Royal Society, by James Parsons, M. D. and F. R. S. being a Supplement to the " Philosophical Transactions" for that year.

Lond. 1662, 8vo. His head with the cap, *Æt.* 27, is prefixed to this book, which is dedicated to Bishop Reynolds, of Norwich; and a second part of it to the famous Sir Thomas Brown, M.D. of that city: viz. “*Exercitationes Anatomicæ in varias Regiones humani Corporis, a Roberto Bayfield, Medico: Edit 2^{da}. Lond. 1668.*” 12mo. The second treatise is dedicated to his dear kinsman, Robert Gawsell, esq. and a second part of it to his loving relation, John Repps, esq. both of them justices of the peace for Norfolk.

It is probable that none of the following persons in this division were graduates. Quære.

DR. EVERARD, *in his study, smoking his pipe; a book open before him; 12mo.*

DR. GILES EVERARD; 8vo. W. Richardson.

Dr. Everard had a higher opinion of the virtues of tobacco, both in the prevention and cure of diseases, than ever Dr. Ralph Thorius had.* He was author of a book entitled “*Panacea, or a universal Medicine, being a Discovery of the wonderful Virtues of Tobacco;*” 1659; small 8vo. To this book is prefixed his portrait.

NICHOLAS CULPEPPER, eques. *Cross sc. 4to. Before his “English Physician;” fol. 1652.*

NICHOLAS CULPEPPER; his right hand on a scull; 12mo.

NICHOLAS CULPEPPER, in his hair; two different; 12mo.

NICHOLAS CULPEPPER; in the frontispiece to “Rivierius’s Work with Cole.”

The portrait above described, is prefixed to his “*School of Physic,*” published after his decease by his widow, who married to her second husband John Heydon, a noted student in physic and

* See his Poem on Tobacco in the “*Musæ Anglicanæ.*”



D^r Giles Everard.

Pub Aug^r 1. 1800 by W^h Richardson N^o 31 Strand.

astrology, and a great dealer in horoscopes. About the time of the restoration was published, "The beautifying Part of Physic," by Nicholas Culpepper.

Effigies RICHARDI TOMLINSON, *Æt.* 23.
Cross sc. a small oval, in the title to his Translation of Renodæus's "Dispensatory," 1657.

Nothing but the youth of this translator, who was an apothecary, can excuse his nauseous bombast and affectation in the preface to the reader :

And all goes down like oxymel of squills.—ROSCOMMON.

POETS.

MILTON ; *from a drawing of Mr. Deacon, taken from an impression of a seal of T. Simon, in the possession of Mr. Yeo.*

MILTON ; *engraved by T. Holloway, from the same.*

MILTON ; *engraved by Ryland, from the same seal. This is much better executed than the former. See Class VIII. &c.*

EDMUND WALLER, in his famous Panegyric on Cromwell, has exceeded himself almost as much as the Protector did other men. His genteel reply to Charles II. in regard to his poem, is well known. It is also well known that the conquests of Charles were of a very different kind from those of Cromwell, and that they would have made a much worse figure in verse. See the reigns of CHARLES I. and II.

SIR WILLIAM DAVENANT, when tragedy and comedy were held in equal abomination with the Liturgy, introduced an opera called "The Siege of Rhodes," under the notion of an innocent

musical performance.* This was the first dramatic piece of the kind ever exhibited on the English stage. See the reigns of CHARLES I. and II. to the latter of which his portrait belongs.

THOMAS MAY, esq. *Æt.* 55; *over his head is a chaplet of laurel. Before the second edition of his "Bre-viary of the History of the Parliament;"* 12mo.

THOMAS MAY, esq. &c. *W. Richardson.*

Thomas May, a celebrated poet and historian, was familiarly acquainted with the greatest wits of his time; and was himself ranked in the first class of those who bore that character. He was author of several dramatic pieces, and of two historical poems of the reigns of Henry II. and Edward III. each of which is in the seven books. But his principal work is his "Translation of Lucan's Pharsalia," and his Continuation of that Poem, to the death of Julius Cæsar. He translated the latter into Latin verse. It is by this that we must take our estimate of him as a poet; as the imperfect state of our versification when he wrote, and the gradual flux of our language since, have contributed to sink the *English* far below the *Latin* translation. He also translated Barclay's "Icon Animorum," and had a hand in the translation of his "Argenis." His last work was his "History of the Parliament of England,"† and his Abridgment of the same in Latin and English. There is more candour in this history than the royalists were willing to allow him; but there is less elegance than one would expect from the pen of so polite

* Among other causes of the suppression of stage-plays, at this period, was a pamphlet which had a very considerable effect: it was entitled "Tragicomœdia, or a Relation of the wonderful Hand of God at Witney, in the Comedy acted there, where some were slain: together with what was preached in three Sermons on that Occasion, by John Rowe, of C. C. C. Oxon." 1653, 4to.

In the "Historia Histrionica," published in 1699, 8vo. is a concise history of the actors during the rebellion, "shewing how honourably they served in the king's army. Next how they returned to acting, but privately; and in Oliver's time, at Holland-house." See an abstract of this pamphlet in Oldys's *British Librarian*, p. 62.

† Bishop Warburton wrote in his copy of May's History, "this history is written with much temper, moderation, and judgment, and with great vigour of style and sentiment."—LORD HAILES.



Thomas May Esq^e
Ætatis Sua 55.

Published as the Act directs Oct. 11. 1794. by W^m Richardson, Castle Street, Leicester Square.

and classical a scholar. He was secretary to the parliament. *Ob.* 13 Nov. 1650, *Æt.* 55.*

THOMAS STANLEY, arm. *P. Lely f. Faithorne sc. a fine head. Before the first edition of his "History of Philosophy,"* 1655; *fol.*

Thomas Stanley, a polite scholar, an accomplished gentleman, and an eminent poet and historian, was author of many pieces in verse and prose. His original poems are, for the most part, on amorous subjects. His translations, which are more numerous, are from Theocritus, Anacreon, Bion, Secundus, &c. His version of, and commentary on "Æschyli Tragœdiæ septem, cum Scholiis Græcis omnibus, et deperditorum Dramatum Fragmentis," 1664, *fol.* is a laborious and valuable work. This ancient Greek poet, like some of the precious relics of sculpture and architecture of his country, has suffered much from the injuries of time, but is still admirable, though greatly impaired and mutilated. The "History of Philosophy," by our author, is a work of great merit, and generally known. *Ob.* 12 April, 1678.

CHRISTOPHER WASSE (or WASE), M. A. *black cap, own hair; a small oval.*

This ingenious person, who was a perfect master of the Greek and Latin languages, was some time fellow of King's College, in Cambridge, and afterward superior beadle of law, in the university of Oxford. He translated Grotius's "Catechism" into Greek verse.† His English translation of Gratius's "Cynegeticon," and his comment on that elegant poem, are a sufficient proof of his abilities. Mr. Waller addressed a copy of verses to him on this performance. Mr. Hearne, at page 20 of his Discourse prefixed to

* Payne Fisher, poet-laureat to Cromwell, a copious, and not inelegant writer of Latin verses, flourished before and after the restoration. The following character by Strada is exactly suited to him. "Nullus hodie mortalium aut nascitur, aut moritur, aut præliatur, aut rusticatur, aut abit peregre, aut redit, aut nubit, aut est, aut non est (nam etiam mortuis iste canit) cui non ille extemplo cudat Epicedia, Genethliaca, Protreptica, Panegyrica, Epithalamia, Vaticinia, Propempica, Soterica, Parænetica, Nænicas, Nugas." See a catalogue of his works in the "Athenæ Oxonienses." I have met with no portrait of this person.

† The original is in Latin verse.

the eighth volume of Leland's "Itinerary," styles Mr. Christopher Wase "that eminent philologer;" and makes honourable mention of a son of his, of both his names, who was fellow of C.C.C. in Oxford. See Dr. Basil Kennet's eighteenth sermon on occasion of the death of Dr. Creed and Mr. Wase the son. The father died August 29, 1690.

EDWARD BENLOWES, esq. *Before his "Theophila, or Love's Sacrifice;" fol. 1652. I believe it was engraved by Barlow.*

EDWARD BENLOWES; *a small oval, surrounded with laurel foliage. Dan. King sc. In a sheet which contains several views of the old church of St. Paul, together with some verses by this author.*

EDWARD BENLOWES; 8vo. *W. Richardson.*

There is a portrait of him in the master's lodge, at St. John's College, in Cambridge, where he was educated, and to which he was a benefactor. There is another in the picture gallery at Oxford.

Edward Benlowes* (or Bendlowes), was a man of genteel accomplishments. He was a great patron of the poets and other writers of his time, upon whom he lavished a great part of his fortune. He was author of a considerable number of poems in Latin and English, the chief of which is his "Theophila," which gives us a higher idea of his piety than his poetical talents; though there are many uncommon and excellent thoughts in it. But his metaphors are often strained and far-fetched, and he sometimes loses himself in mystical divinity. His Latin verses are generally better than his English. He died, in great want, 1686, *Æt.* 73. See more of him in the "Athen. Oxon." See also Howel's "Letters," vol. ii. letter LXVI.†

* He wrote his name Benlowes.

† His prayer, at p. 19, of his "Theophila," has been deservedly admired. The following is a quotation from it: "Let religion and right reason rule as sovereign in me, and let the irascible and concupiscible faculties be their subjects! Give me an estate balanced between want and waste, pity and envy: give me grace to spend my wealth and strength in thy service: let all my melancholy be repentance, my



Edward Benlowes.



Sr Wm Lower

Pub May 21 1800 by W Richardson N^o 31 Strand

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN. *A. Hertochs f. 8vo.*
Before his "Pharonnida."

William Chamberlain, a doctor of physic at Shaftesbury, in Dorsetshire, was author of a play called "Love's Victory," printed in 4to. 1658, and acted in 1678, under the title of "The Wits led by the Nose, or the Poet's Revenge." He also wrote an heroic poem, called "Pharonnida," printed in 8vo. 1659. This was published in prose, as a novel, in 1683: it was entitled "Eromena, or the Noble Stranger." Vide Langbaine and Jacob.

WILLIAM, marquis of **NEWCASTLE**, who amused himself at this period with poetry and horsemanship, was, as a natural consequence of his rank, much extolled as a poet. His poetical works, which consist of plays and poems, are very little regarded; but his fine book of horsemanship is still in esteem. It was lately reprinted. *Ob.* 25 Dec. 1676. See the reign of **CHARLES I.** Class III.

SIR WILLIAM LOWER; *a small anonymous head; arms; motto, "Amico Rosa, Inimico Spina."*

SIR WILLIAM LOWER. *W. Richardson.*

Sir William Lower, a noted cavalier, wrote and translated the following dramatic pieces: 1. "The Phenix in Flames," a tragedy. 2. "Polyeuctes, or the Martyr," a tragedy. 3. "Horatius," a tragedy, from the French of Corneille: this is better translated by Mrs. Philips. 4. "The Noble Ingratitude," a pastoral tragi-comedy, from Mons. Quinault: to this is prefixed his head. 5. "The Enchanted Lovers," a dramatic pastoral. 6. "The Amorous Phantasm," a tragi-comedy. All these, except the first, were written during the Interregnum. He translated from the French the first and third tomes of the "Innocent Lady, or illustrious Innocence." The most considerable of the books published by him, are those two which relate to Charles the Second's reception and entertainment at the Hague. One of them was printed several

joys spiritual exultations, my rest hope, my peace a good conscience, and my acquiescence in Thee! In Thee as the principle of truth, in thy word as the measure of knowledge, in thy law as the rule of life, in thy promise as the satisfaction of hope, and in thy union as the highest fruition of glory."

years before the restoration, the other at that era. It is entitled, N. S. "A Relation of Charles the Second's Voyage to, and Residence at the Hague, from the 25th of May to June 2, 1660," &c. Hag. Com. 1660. This is a translation from the French.

FRANCIS GOLDSMITH, of Gray's Inn; *a small oval. There is another head of him, without his name, engraved by Cross; underneath are four verses:*

"His outward figure here you find," &c.

FRANCIS GOLDSMITH; *with the four verses. W. Richardson.*

Francis Goldsmith translated, from Grotius "Sophompaneas, or the History of Joseph," which he published with annotations, in the preceding reign. He also translated into English a Catechism, written in Latin verse, by the same author. This was printed after the restoration.* He died at Ashton, in Northamptonshire, in September, 1655.

JOHANNES QUARLES. *Faithorne f. 12mo. This has been copied.*

JOHANNES QUARLES; *in an oval of bays; prefixed to his "Poems;" 12mo. Marshall.*

JOHANNES QUARLES; *eight verses, "See here a Phœnix," &c.*

John Quarles, who was one of the eighteen children of Francis Quarles, by Ursula his wife, bore a captain's commission in the

* We had lately a poet of the same name with the person just mentioned; perhaps of the same family, but by no means of the same character. His writings, in general, are much esteemed; but his poetry is greatly admired. Few tragedies have been read with stronger emotions of pity, than the distressful scenes in his "Vicar of Wakefield:" yet we cannot but regret, that the author of "The Traveller"† should have undervalued his genius so far as to write a romance.

† Decies repetita placebit.

FRAN:^S GOLDSMITH.



*His outward figure heere you find
Of Grotius who hath drawne the mind,
Whose Counterfeits how they agree
With the Originalls, read and see.*

Pub.^d March 20.th 1794 by W. Richardson Castle St. Leicester Square.





Hugo CROMPTON: Gen.

Publish'd June 30.th 1794 by W^m Richardson Castle street Leicester Square.

royal army, in the time of the civil war. Upon the decline of the king's fortune, he retired to London in a necessitous condition, and applied himself to writing books for his support. His works are chiefly poems, in which he appears to be the *poetical* as well as the *natural* son of his father. He died of the plague in 1665. See a detail of his works in the "Athen. Oxon."

GEORGE WITHER published a poem of many hundred lines, upon the report of the restoration of the parliament by General Monk, in 1659. It is entitled, "Furor Poeticus, *i. e.* Propheticus, a Poetic Phrensie." It is dated from Hambleton, and he tells us that it was meditated.

"In dorso pagi, recubans sub tegmine fagi."

I shall conclude all I have to say of this everlasting rhymers, with two lines of Dryden, which comprehend his whole character as a poet :

"He faggotted his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and rattled, all was well."*

See the two preceding reigns.

HUGO CROMPTON, *Æt.* 18. *A. Hertochs sc.* 12mo.

HUGO CROMPTON, gen. *small 8vo.* Before his "*Pierides*," &c. 1658. This print represents him somewhat older than the former.

HUGO CROMPTON, gen. *W. Richardson.*

Hugh Crompton was a gentleman well educated, though but of small fortune. His necessities, as may be collected from his epistle to the reader, obliged him to turn author. He published a volume of poems, entitled, "*Pierides, or, the Muses Mount*," out of which Winstanley has given us a *taste*, as he calls it, of the *briskness* of

* Some extracts from his works were published in small 8vo. not many years ago. The pious and very learned Dr. Lort, after having read them, observed, "that their perusal would teach him in future, not to trust to report for the character of an author." The works of Wither are, what we called at Eton, a *good sharpening book*: and poets by profession will find many sentiments, and many lines ready made, upon almost any subject, political, moral, or religious.—LORD HAILES.

his Muse; but I must confess I can discover no such matter in that specimen. He informs us, that he intended his "Muses" for waste paper, but that he afterward altered his mind in this particular. He speaks thus of his "Muses:" "I, for want of a better labour in my ramble, gathered this sallad from Parnassus, and washt it in Helicon. But thou (reader) must find oil and vinegar, and sugar it with thy good conceit, if thou pleasest."—He left so much to be supplied by the reader that his work was, in a short time, generally neglected.

JOHN TATHAM, poet; *an anonymous head, over which two Cupids hold a crown of laurel. Underneath are these verses:*

"Here is no schisme, the judging eye may see
In every line a perfect harmony.
And love and beauty, for so great a grace,
Joy in their lovely reconciler's face."—R. C.

JOHN TATHAM. *W. Richardson.*

"John Tatham," says Winstanley, "was one whose muse began to bud with his youth, which produced early blossoms of not altogether contemptible poetry," of which he has given us "a taste" in the following lines. The author addresses himself in the person of Momus.

"How now, presumptuous lad, think'st thou that we
Will be disturb'd with this thy infancy
Of wit?
Or *does* thy amorous thoughts beget a flame,
(Beyond its merit) for to court the name
Of poet? or is't common now-a-days
Such slender wits dare claim such things as bays."

However strange it may seem, it is certain that he *did* "claim such things;" and, what is more strange, his claim was readily admitted. He has been erroneously called *City Poet*, and was deemed a worthy fore-runner of Settle. He undoubtedly wrote panegyrics upon two lord mayors,* in whose estimation they were as *good rhymes*, and probably pleased as much, as if they had been written by Waller himself. He was author of several plays, most of which were published before the restoration.

* In the reign of Charles II.

JOHN TATHAM.



*Here is no Schisme the Judging eye may see
In every Line a perfect Harmony
And Love and Beauty for so great a Grace
Joy in their Lovely Reconciler's Face. R.C.*

Pub^d by W. Richardson Castle Street Leicester Fields.

1000



1000



Though, in this darker Shade, there something lyes,
 Might bee the load-stone of all learned eyes;
 There's ne'r a lease in which I cannot spie
 Th' Author in's more true Anatomie-:
 Yet All's too little: Hee is but made less
 By th' Painter's Pencil, or the Printer's Press.

John Hodgesdon, ^{R.M.} Etatis 18.

Published as the Act directs, Nov. 11794, by W. Richardson, Castle Street, Leicester Square.

LEONARD WILLAN ; *a bust on a pedestal. T. Cross sc. Six English verses. Le Willan scripsit. Before his "Astrea, a Pastoral," 1651.*

LEONARD WILLAN. *W. Richardson.* There is another different from the preceding (the four trees wanting in the landscape), and undoubtedly the original plate ; six English verses :

" Inscriptions are but epitaphs on the dead ;
Such may be his ; to action buried ;
Nor but the rites of friends ; in want of whome,
His owne hand wrought his monument for his tombe ;
How lasting the materials shall bee,
This age may gess, the next perhaps decree."

L. Willan ipse scripsit ; T. Cross sculpsit.

This pastoral was taken from a voluminous romance, formerly well known by the title of "Astrea." Willan was also author of "The perfect Statesman, or Minister of State," 1668, folio.

The author, whom nature seems to have intended for an humble prose writer, moves very awkwardly when exalted on the stilts of poetry.

JOHN HODDESDON, *Æt. 18 ; six English verses ; 8vo. Fillian sc.*

JOHN HODDESDON, *Æt. 18. W. Richardson.*

He was author of "Sion and Parnassus, or Epigrams on several texts of the Old and New Testament," 1650, 8vo.

MURFORD ; *in a cloak ; the sea and a ship at a distance. Under the head are four verses that denote him a poet :*

" He that views Murford's face," &c.

The same plate appears to have been used afterward for Forbes.

A small whole length of a man, dressed like the gentry of this period, or the reign of Charles I. Over his head is the word NIM. It is in a small book, called "The Life of a satyrical Puppy, called Nym, who worrieth all those Satyrists he knows, and barks at the rest; by T. M." 1657.*

NYM and BUNGE; *whole length; 4to. scarce.*

It is probable that this whelp never "grew up to dog's estate;"† and that, like other puppies, he was rather impertinent and teasing than formidable. I am equally a stranger to his real name and his works.

THOMAS PECKE, &c. *four Latin verses; "Aonidium juvenile decus," &c. 12mo.*

THOMAS PECKE, &c. *W. Richardson.*

Thomas Pecke was a young gentleman of great expectation, who translated six hundred of Owen's "Epigrams" into English, while he was at the Temple. They were printed with "Martial de Spectaculis, or, Of the Rarities to be seen in Rome, and with the most select Epigrams of Sir Thomas More; to which is annexed a Century of heroic Epigrams," &c. These were published under the title of "Parnassi Puerperium, or some well Wishes to Ingenuity," 1659; 8vo. Payne Fisher wrote "Epithalamium in Nuptias eruditiss. juvenis, Thomæ Pecke, de Spixford, Com. Norf. Armigeri, et lectiss. Virginis, Luciæ Ball, Filiæ spectatiss. Petri Ball, Eq. aur."

POETESSES.

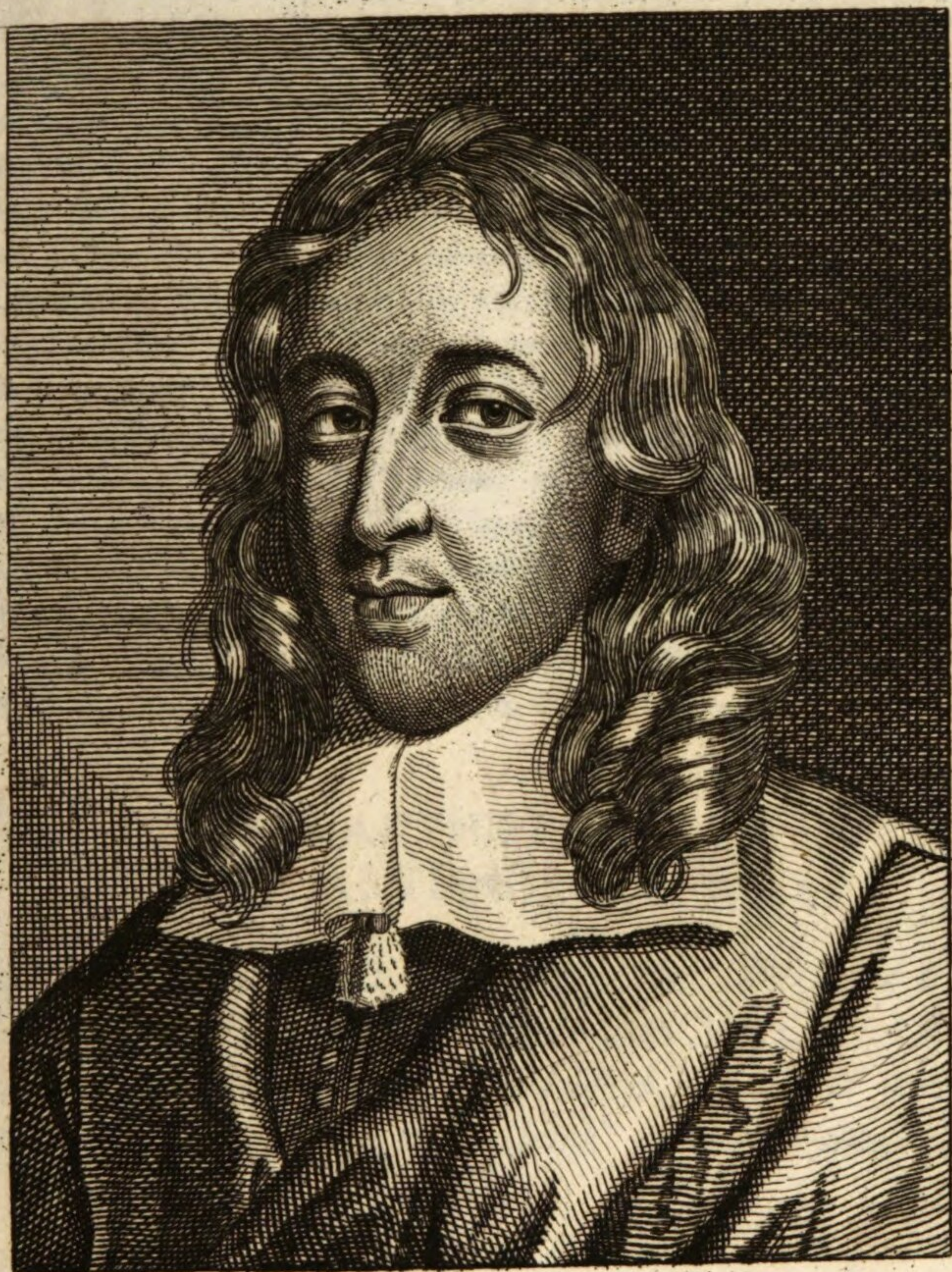
MRS. CATHARINE PHILIPS; *a bust; inscribed Orinda. Faithorne f. Frontispiece to her Works; folio.*

* Nym, or Nim, seems to be the diminutive of Nimrod,

"A mighty hunter, and his prey was man."

Nym also means, to snatch or steal; hence Nimming Ned in the Beggar's Opera.

† Prior.



Eonidum iuvenile decus doctæque Thaliæ
 Gloria Peckeidum deliceæque domus
 Pingitur effigies tantum hic sed vivet Imago
 Illa Animi æterno perpetuanda Stylo P.F.

From a scarce Print in the Collection of G. Stevens Esq.
 Published as the Act directs, August 1st 1794 by W^m Richardson, Castle Street Leicester Square.



ORINDA PHILIPS. *J. Becket f. 4to. mezz.*

There is a portrait of her at Strawberry-hill.

Catharine, daughter of John Fowler, a merchant of London, and wife of James Philips, of the Priory of Cardigan, esq. was much and deservedly esteemed for her poetical talents. She was styled, "The matchless Orinda," and indeed shone without a rival among the female wits of her time. She was author of several poems, which are more to be admired for propriety and beauty of thought, than for harmony of versification, in which she was generally deficient. She translated the "Pompey" and "Horace" of Corneille, and is said to have been assisted in the former by Charles, lord Buckhurst and Mr. Waller.* "Pompey" was acted with applause in Ireland, and "Horace" by persons of quality at court. Her Letters to Sir Charles Cotterel have been much admired, and are among the best of her works. Dr. Jeremy Taylor, who was her intimate friend, has addressed his excellent "Letter on the Measures and Offices of Friendship" to her. *Ob.* June, 1664, *Æt.* 32. Her works were published after her decease, in 1667.

MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS IN DIVINITY, HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

JOHANNES PRICÆUS. *Persin sc. Prefixed to "Apuleii Metamorphoseos, Lib. XI. cum Notis, &c. J. Pricæi, Goudæ, 1650," 8vo. This head, which is well executed, is, in the copy of "Apuleius" in my possession, placed immediately after the title.*

JOHN PRICE; *in a chair reading. J. Danckerts; W. Hollar; scarce.*

John Price, one of the first theological critics of his age, was educated at Christ Church, in the university of Oxford. Having embraced the religion of the church of Rome, he travelled into Italy with Mr. Howard, a son of the Earl of Arundel, and was afterward retained in the service of the Earl of Strafford, when he

* See "Royal and Noble Authors," II. p. 98, 2d edit.

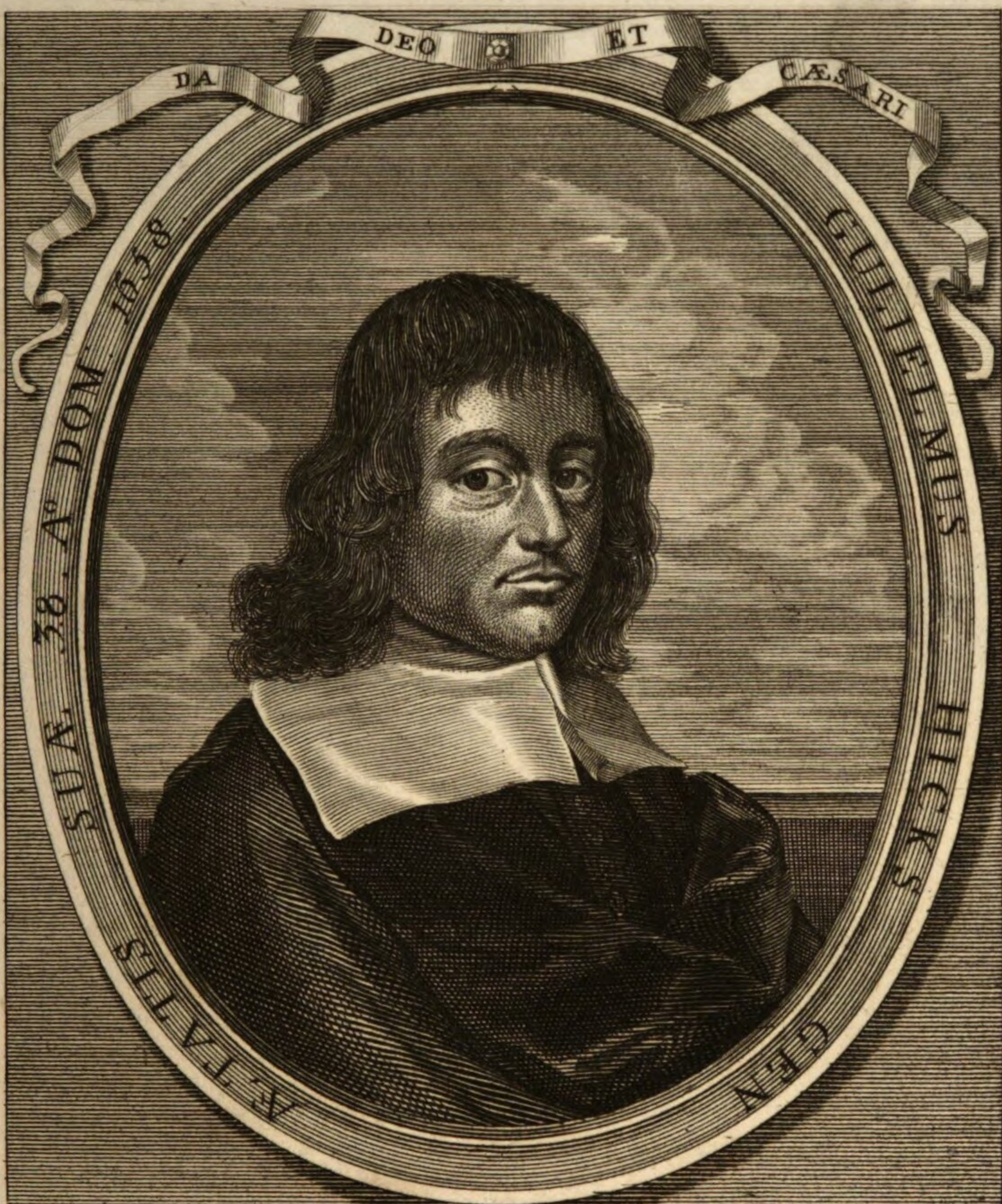
was lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Then it was that his acquaintance commenced with the celebrated primate Usher. In the time of the civil war, he wrote several pamphlets in defence of the king, for which he suffered a tedious imprisonment. Upon his enlargement, he retired to Florence, was made supervisor of the Grand Duke's medals, and was afterward, by that prince, appointed professor of the Greek language at Pisa. He was particularly eminent for his Commentaries on the Scriptures. His Notes on the Psalms and the New Testament are inserted entire, and by themselves, in the fifth tome of the "Critici Sacri." The learned Dutch critic, John Alberti, spends eight chapters of his "Periculum Criticum" in strictures upon that work. He is said to have spent the latter part of his life in the convent of St. Augustin, at Rome. *Ob. circ. 1676.*

EDWARD LEIGH, esq. *M.A. of both universities, Æt. 48, 1650; four English verses. T. Cross sc.*

This gentleman was educated at Magdalen Hall, in Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle Temple, where he not only studied the common law, but divinity and history. The books which he published in the several faculties to which he applied himself, are an abundant proof of his great industry and extensive learning; particularly his critical and theological works, the chief of which are his "Critica Sacra" on the Hebrew words of the Old, and the Greek of the New Testament, and his "Body of Divinity." He was representative for the town of Stafford, in the Long Parliament, and was one of the members appointed by the commons to sit in the assembly of divines. *Ob. 2 June, 1671.*

GULIELMUS HICKS, gen. *Æt. 38, 1658. D. Loggan sc.*

" Though thou no prophet art, nor prophet's son,
Without their spirit, this could ne'er be done.
Though Brightman, Napier, Mede, are gone to rest,
Their sprite yet lives redoubled in thy breast.
Ye that have cast th' Apocalypse to ground,
Because so dark, mysterious and profound,
Why take it up again, and use this glass,
"Twill then no longer for a myst'ry pass."



Though Thou no Prophet art, nor Prophets Son
 Without their Spirit, this could ne're be done
 Though Brightman, Napier, Mede, are gone to rest
 Their Sp'rite yet liues redoubled in thy Breast,
 Yee' that have cast th' Apocalyps to ground
 Because so dark, mysterious, and profound:
 Why, take it up againe, and use this Glasse,
 Twill then no longer for a Mystrie passe.

Publish'd by W. Richardson 31. York House Strand Jan. 1. 1798.



Adam the first, this Image claymes as his,
 Within, the second Adams Image is.
 That is the hidden Face not seene by thee,
 But God it sees, and it Gods Face shall see.

GULIELMUS HICKS, &c. *W. Richardson.*

William Hicks, who received his education in the university of Oxford, took arms against the king in the civil war, in which he bore a captain's commission in the trained bands. He was author of a "Practical Exposition on the Revelation," in folio, to which two several titles, with different dates, have been prefixed. The "Apocalypse," like other things that are unintelligible, has been explained a hundred different ways, and the last exposition has been generally the most esteemed, especially if it has been adapted to the time when it was written. *Ob.* March, 1659-60. Vide "Athen. Oxon."

ED. CHISENHALE, esq. *presenting his book to a man standing at a church door; various emblematical figures; small octavo. Frontispiece to his "History." Seven English verses:*

"Here to the church, one of her youngest sonnes," &c.

ED. CHISENHALE, esq. *Copied from the above.*

Edward Chisenhale, a gentleman of Lancashire, who bore a colonel's commission for the king in the civil war, well deserves to be remembered in the double capacity of a soldier and an author. He was one of the garrison that with heroic bravery defended Latham-house, whence he sallied forth, just after the enemy had been boasting of their provisions, and stole their dinner. He also, with singular address, drew the besiegers into a place where he cut off five hundred of them, under a pretence that the house was open. This exploit was the occasion of his being fined 800*l.* for delinquency.* He was author of "A Catholic History, collected out of Scriptures, Councils, Fathers, &c. occasioned by Dr. Thomas Vane's book, called The lost Sheep returned," 1653, small 8vo.†

FRANCISCUS ROUS, armig. Collegii Etonensis præpositus, 1656, *Æt.* 77. *Faithorne sc.* Before "The

* See Lloyd's "Memorials," p. 690. Particulars of the siege are in Peck's "Desiderata Curiosa," xi. p. 42, &c.

† Vane was a convert to popery.

Works of Francis Rous, Esq. or Treatises and Meditations dedicated to the Saints, and to the excellent throughout the three Nations ;” fol. 1657.

FRANCIS ROUS ; *four English verses, “Adam the first this Image claymes as his,” &c. W. Richardson; 4to.*

FRANCIS ROUS; *in the “Oxford Almanack,” 1744.*

There is an original portrait of him, with a mace, as speaker of the House of Commons, in the provost's lodge at Eton College. He was provost there in 1643.

Francis, son of Sir Anthony Rous, of Halton, in Cornwall, was burgess for Truro, in that county, in the reign of Charles I. He was a vehement declaimer in parliament against the innovations and abuses in church and state ; and particularly against Arminianism, which he represented as popery in disguise. He was one of the few laymen appointed by the commons to sit in the assembly of divines at Westminster.* His religious and political principles were perfectly accommodated to the party which he espoused, and seem to have ever varied with his interest, which appears to have had a much stronger hold upon him than his enthusiasm. He was appointed speaker of Barebone's parliament ; and made a wild proposal to form the English commonwealth after the model of the Jewish. But as a *theocracy* was rejected, he thought fit to invest the regal power in Cromwell, whom he affected to look upon as a compound of the characters of Moses and Joshua. He was one of those who were called by the Protector to the upper house ; and it was said “that he could not well do less than make that gentleman a lord, who had made him a prince,” by the resignation of the instrument of government into his hands. He was called “the illiterate Jew of Eton ;” but it does not at all appear, from his writings, that he deserved that appellation. *Ob. 7 Jan. 1658-9.* See more of him in Lord Clarendon's “History of the Rebellion.”

JOHANNES SPARROW, &c. *D. Loggan del. et sc. 1659. In the upper part of the print are two*

* He was said to have entered into holy orders ; but of this there is no proof. See “Athen. Oxon.”





SIR GEO.^E STRODE.

Published 1810. by W^m Richardson York House Strand

semi-circles full of strange lines and figures, and joined together by a heart, with this inscription, "The Wonder-Eye of Eternity, explained by Jacob Behm. in the 40 Questions of the Soul ;" 4to.

John Sparrow, a barrister of the Inner Temple, translated "The high and deep Searching out of the Life of Man," and several others of the numerous works of Jacob Behmen, a German cobbler,* and a celebrated enthusiast. Mr. Law, who was also a translator of his writings, and many other persons, have lately helped to bring this profound author into vogue.† The mystical divinity of Behmen may be compared to a cloudy sky in winter weather ; in which the same cloud which one fancies to resemble a lion, another shall fancy to be like a bear, and a third a horse. Mr. Law imagined, that Sir Isaac Newton took the first hint of his philosophy from Behmen's divinity ; another, that there is a close analogy betwixt that and electricity ; and it is very probable that some of his readers have as clearly discovered in it the vortices of Des Cartes.

SIR HENRY VANE deserves to be ranked in the first class of mystics, as he is little less profound than Jacob Behmen himself. We are amazed that a man, whose genius carried him so far above the common level of mankind in his public character, should sink so far below common sense in his writings. Don Quixote is supposed to have spoken like a philosopher upon every thing but knight-errantry ; so did Sir Henry Vane upon any thing but religion. He, as well as every other ridiculous broacher of heterodoxies, had many followers.‡ See the reign of CHARLES I. Class V.

SIR GEORGE STRODE ; *a small oval ; in the title to his translation (from the Spanish) of Fonseca's "Holy Love ;" 1652 ; 12mo.*

* Some say that he was a cow-keeper till he was about twenty-five years of age, when he suddenly fancied himself inspired.

† There are not mysteries enough in religion to exercise the active faith of some zealots, who cannot be satisfied without adding new ones, till they are lost in the darkness of enthusiasm. But, as they always fancy themselves under the immediate direction of Heaven, they then think they are most enlightened ; and believe that *that* faith which can "remove mountains," can also discover divine truth in nonsense and impossibility.

‡ See the "Life of Baxter ;" fol. part i. p. 74, et seq.

SIR GEORGE STRODE; *oval ; in a square frame. W. Richardson.*

I have seen another book, published by this gentleman, namely, "The Anatomie of Mortalitie, written by George Strode, utter Barrister of the Middle Temple, for his own private Comfort," &c. second edition, 1632; 4to.

Sir George Strode, a worthy benefactor to the church and poor, died 1663, and was buried in St. James's church, Clerkenwell.

GULIELMUS SANDERSONUS, *Æt.* 68, 1658. *Soust p.* Faithorne sc. Frontispiece to his "Graphice;" fol.*

GULIELMUS SANDERSONUS, *Æt.* 68, 1658; *by Faithorne, but without the name of painter or engraver.*

William Sanderson was some time secretary to George Villiers, the first duke of Buckingham of that name. He distinguished himself by his loyalty to Charles I. in the time of the civil war, and was a great sufferer in the royal cause. He was author of "A complete History of Mary, Queen of Scotland, and her son King James of Great Britain;" "The History of King James of Great Britain;" and "The History of King Charles I. from his Cradle to his Grave." The first of these was written in answer to Wilson's "Life of King James," to which it is inferior in every respect. This author, as appears by his "Graphice," was better qualified to write on painting, than to compile histories. All his historical works are more or less deficient in style, in method, and correctness. Dr. Heylin, in his "Examen Historicum," has been very free, perhaps too severe, in his censures upon his writings: and Bishop Kennet has been at least as rigid a censor, in his Notes on Arthur Wilson's "Life and Reign of James I."† Our author Sanderson was knighted soon after the restoration, and made a gentleman of the king's bed-chamber. *Ob.* 1676.

* The first impressions are those which were made before the name of the painter was inserted.

† See Kennet's "Complete Hist." ii. p. 662.

JAMES HOWELL, esq. *in a cloak, leaning against a tree; whole length; motto, "Hic tutus obumbror." Mellan and Bosse sc. Before his "German Diet," &c. and also before his "Londinopolis;" folio. There is another impression with arms, but it is hatched.* There is a small head of him before his Letters, engraved by Marshall.*

James Howell, son of Thomas Howell, minister of Abernant, in Caermarthenshire, was master of more modern languages, and author of more books, than any other Englishman of his time.† In the reigns of James and Charles I. he was employed in many agencies in foreign parts. In 1627, he was chosen one of the representatives in parliament for the town of Richmond, in Yorkshire; and in 1640, succeeded Sir Edward Nicholas as clerk of the council. In the time of the civil war, he was committed a close prisoner to the Fleet, where he continued for many years. The greatest part of his works were written for his support during his confinement; and he indeed appears, in several of his hasty productions, to have been more anxious to satisfy his stomach, than to do justice to his fame. His "Dodona's Grove," which was published in the reign of Charles I. gained him a considerable reputation. But of all his performances, his Letters are the most esteemed; though, as Mr. Wood justly observes, many of them were never written till he was in prison. But this censure does not affect his Letters to the Earl of Strafford, in the first volume of that lord's Papers, none of which are in the "Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ." Upon the restoration of Charles II. he was appointed historiographer royal, which office was created for him. He continued in it till his death, which happened in November, 1666. His life and character may be seen in his letters, which abound with anecdotes.

HENRICUS dom. CARY, baro de Lepington, com. de Monmouth, &c. *W. Marshall f. Before his*

* By *hatching* is meant engraving with cross lines that usually produce the shades, which, in Mellan's prints, are generally caused by stronger and bolder strokes of the graver.

† Cibber, in his "Lives of the Poets," says, that he published no less than forty-nine; but the author of his Life, in the "Biographia," has not reckoned up half that number.

translation of Senault's "Use of the Passions," 1649 ; 8vo.

HEN. DO. CARY, (vel. Carey), baro de Leppington, comes Monmouthensis, et hon^{mi}. ord. Balneæ eques. *Faithorne f. Before his translation of Boccalini's "Advertisements from Parnassus ;" fol. 1656. There is another head of him before his translation of Cardinal Bentivoglio's "History of the Wars in Flanders ;" fol. 1654.*

HENRY CAREY, earl of Monmouth ; *from an original at Strawberry-hill ; in "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park.*

Henry Carey, earl of Monmouth, was grandson to Henry, lord Hunsdon,* cousin-german to Queen Elizabeth. He was, in his tender age, educated with the Duke of York, afterward Charles the First.† Before he entered upon his travels, he received this admonition from Charles : "Be always doing something while you are abroad." It appears that he acted in conformity to that prince's advice, as he returned home a complete master of the languages of those countries through which he travelled. He was a great sufferer by the civil war, particularly by the death of his son, a young gentleman of great hopes, who was killed at Marston-Moor. But while some of the nobility were actually embroiled in this war, and others were miserable from the effects of it, the Earl of Monmouth enjoyed the calm pleasures of a studious retirement. He composed nothing of his own ; but translated from Malvezzi, Bentivoglio, Paruta, Biondi, &c. no less than seven folios, two octavos, and a

* His son, Sir Robert Carey, father of Henry, and the first earl of Monmouth, distinguished himself by riding near three hundred miles in less than three days, when he went from London to Edinburgh, to inform King James of the death of Queen Elizabeth. He had several falls and sore bruises on the road, which occasioned his going battered and bloody into the royal presence.‡

† Lloyd, in his "Memoirs," p. 650, says, that Sir Robert Carey, his father, was tutor to Charles ; but he is mistaken. See what he was to him, in the "Memoirs of the Life of the Earl of Monmouth," p. 165. 176. 178.

‡ See "His Majesties (King James's) Entertainment from Scotland to London," p. 2 and 3.

duodecimo. See the "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors." Ob. 13 June, 1661, *Æt.* 65. He lies buried in the church of Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire. Some notices of him may be collected from the inscription on his tomb.

ROBERTUS STAPYLTONUS, eques auratus, &c. *W. Marshall f. Before his translation of Strada "De Bello Belgico," 1650; fol.*

Sir Robert Stapylton translated from the Latin, Strada's "History of the Belgic War;" which is the worst work of that author, and the best of Sir Robert's; as indifferent prose is preferable to indifferent verse. See the reign of CHARLES I. Class IX.

JOHN PAWLET (or POWLET), marquis of Winchester, famous for his defence of Basing-house, translated from the French, "The Gallery of heroic Women," 1652; and Talon's "Holy History," 1653; 4to. See the reign of CHARLES I. Class III.

ROBERTUS MENTETHUS,* a Salmoneto, Scotus. *P. Mignard p. Romæ, 1656. R. Lochon sc. 1661; band, cloak, and coif. Under the oval are these lines:*

Hic est quem legis et stupes legendo,

Toto nobilis orbe Salmonetus.

Illum, inter scopulos et iliceta,

Sub cœli genuit rigentis axe

Horrens Scotia tristibus pruinis:

Ne tu forte putes fuisse Gallum,

Facundos, lepidos, et elegantes

Toto nobilis orbe Salmoneti

Qui "*Gallos*" legis et stupes libellos.

"*Ægid. Menagius.*"

This inscription is at p. 120 of Menage's "Poems," the 8th edition, Amsterdam, 1687, where is also the following epigram, which contains all that I know of his character:—

* Sometimes written Montethus. He is placed here as a Scottish historian. He was chaplain to Cardinal de Retz, who speaks very favourably of him.

In Libros Historiarum Britannicarum Roberti Montetii,
Salmoneti.

Aspera dumosis genuit quem Scotia sylvis,
Quem blando excepit Gallia culta sinu;
En voluit grates, genti devinctus utrique,
Et potuit dignas pendere MONTETIUS.
Gallorum lingua, seclis memoranda futuris,
Scotorum scripsit fortia facta ducum.

ROBERTUS MONTEITH. *Des Rochers.*

I do not remember to have seen any of this author's writings quoted, except his "History of Great Britain."

GULIELMUS DUGDALE, *Æt.* 50, 1656. *Hollar sc. Frontispiece to his "History of Warwickshire;" fol.*

SIR WILLIAM DUGDALE. *J. Burche; 4to. In Dal-
laway's "Heraldic Inquirer," 1793.*

SIR WILLIAM DUGDALE. *P. Rothwell, 1812; in
Malcolm's "Lives of Antiquaries."*

William Dugdale, who was the most laborious and judicious antiquary of his age, has rescued from oblivion an infinite number of curious and useful records relating to the history and antiquities of his own country. His "Monasticon Anglicanum," in three volumes folio, in which Roger Dodsworth had a large share, contains an account of the ancient religious orders of monks and friars, of the foundations of monasteries, and cathedral and collegiate churches. His "History of Warwickshire" shews how histories of particular districts should be written. His "History of imbanking and draining the Fens," which *was* the most estimable of his performances, is compiled with great accuracy and judgment. But his "Baronage," the first genealogical history of our nobility, is not so accurate as the rest of his compilations; though it has its merit.* His "History of St. Paul's Cathedral;" his "Origines

* Mr. Charles Hornby, clerk of the Pipe-office, published an anonymous octavo pamphlet, in 1738, with this title: "Three Letters, containing Remarks on some





Pub by W Richardson Junr 1797 York House 31 Strand.

Juridicales," and several other works, are in their kind equally valuable: and his books in general are of special use to the readers, as well as the writers of English history. It is remarkable, that the publication of the "Monasticon" was productive of many law-suits, by the revival of old writings; and that the Puritans were highly offended at it, as they looked upon it as a large step towards introducing popery.* Ob. 10 Feb. 1685-6.

ELIAS ASHMOLE, Mercuriophilus Anglicus.
Before his "Fasciculus Chemicus."

ELIAS ASHMOLE. *Faithorne sc. a bust; 4to.* Faithorne was paid 7*l.* for engraving this head.

ELIAS ASHMOLE; copied from *Faithorne* by Michael Vandergucht. *Before the "Antiquities of Berkshire," 8vo.*†

ELIAS ASHMOLE, together with the head of Lilly the Astrologer. *J. Lodge sc. Before their lives and that of Charles I. 1774, 8vo.*

ELIAS ASHMOLE. *W. Richardson.*

ELIAS ASHMOLE. *Stow sc. From an original picture in Malcolm's "Lives of Antiquaries;" 4to.*

Elias Ashmole, whom Mr. Wood styles "the greatest virtuoso and curioso that was ever known or read of in England," had a happy facility in learning every art or science to which he applied

of the numberless Errors and Defects in Dugdale's Baronage." Mr. Hearne, having mentioned the "Baronage," in a note on p. 251 of "Lib. Nig. Scaccarii," adds: "Specimen satis amplum errorum Dugdalianorum in libellum, memoriae causa, retulit Antonius Wood, opusculum in Museo Ashmoliano adservatum, nondum autem in lucem editum."

* Warton's "Life of Dr. Bathurst," p. 148. It is also observable, that this being almost the only one of our books that finds a ready admittance into the libraries of monks, has rendered it scarce.

† We are informed, at p. 81 of his "Diary," that he "sat for a second picture to Mr. Ryley." I have seen neither of these portraits.

himself. He studied astrology, botany, chemistry, heraldry, and antiquities ; in all which he was a great proficient. In the latter end of the reign of Charles I. he retired to the pleasant village of Englefield, in Berkshire, where he amused himself with botany. The time he spent in this delicious retirement appears to have been the happiest part of his life. In 1650, he published, under the feigned name of James Hasolle, esq. his "Fasciculus Chemicus, or Chemical Collections, expressing the Ingress, Progress, and Egress, of the secret Hermetic Science," &c. 12mo. His "Theatrum chemicum Britannicum," published in 4to. 1652, contains many pieces of our old hermetic philosophers. This work gained him a considerable reputation, which was very much increased by his laborious and accurate "History of the Order of the Garter," published in folio, 1672.* He has not taken proportionable pains in his "Antiquities of Berkshire," which might have been much more complete. He enjoyed several lucrative places under the government, in the reign of Charles II. It is well known that he, in his lifetime founded the Museum at Oxford, which bears his name. *Ob.* 18 May, 1692, *Æt.* 76.

GULIELMUS BURTON, LL. Baccalaureus.

Hollar ; in an oval ; holding a book ; small folio.

William Burton was some time usher to Thomas Farnaby, a famous schoolmaster in Kent, and was himself afterward a schoolmaster at Kingston-upon-Thames. When he was at the university, he was patronised by the very learned Mr. Allen, of Gloucester-hall, who appointed him Greek lecturer there. He had the honour of speaking a funeral oration upon the death of that excellent person, which was much applauded for its propriety and elegance. He wrote annotations upon the first of Clement's epistles, in English, and histories of the Greek and Persian tongues, in Latin ; both which were published in 1657. His principal work is his learned Commentary on "Antoninus his Itinerary, or Journies of the Roman

* He informs us himself, that he made an expensive and laborious collection of materials for the "Lives of the Companions of the Order of the Garter."† These are probably in the Museum at Oxford. See Anstis's "Register of the Garter," vol. ii. p. 150.

† "Hist." p. 643.

Empire, so far as it concerneth Britain," 1658; fol. to which is prefixed his head. At page 136 of this book, he gives some account of his family, and tells us that his great-grandfather expired with excess of joy, upon his being informed of the death of Queen Mary. *Ob.* 28 Dec. 1657.

RICHARDUS KILBURNE, *Topographiæ Cantianæ* author, *Æt.* 52, 1657. *T. Cross* sc.

RICHARD KILBURNE. *J. Cook* sc. 1812; in *Malcolm's "Lives of Antiquaries;"* 4to.

This person was author of the "Survey of Kent," 1659; 4to. Several of our greatest antiquaries speak of his book as modern and superficial, and consequently of small value. See p. 45 of Kennet's "Life of Somner," before the second edition of that author's "Treatise of Gavelkind," 1726, 4to.; and p. 15, of the second edition of "Nicolson's Historical Library," 1714; folio.

JOHN GREAVES; *inscribed*, "*Effigies Johannis Gravii*," A. D. 1650. *E. M. fec.**

This eminent mathematician and antiquary was master, in a high degree, of the natural and acquired qualifications which were necessary to extend those branches of science to which he applied himself. He was educated at Baliol College, in Oxford, from which he removed to Merton. He was afterward, on the foot of his great merit, chosen geometry professor of Gresham College. His ardent thirst of knowledge soon carried him into several parts of Europe, where he eagerly seized every opportunity of improving it. His next voyage was into the Eastern countries; where nothing remarkable in the heavens, earth, or even subterranean places, seems to have escaped his nice observation. He, with indefatigable in-

* In the improved copy of Ward's "Lives of the Gresham Professors," in the British Museum, under JOHN GREAVES, at p. 152, is the following additional paragraph: "The Reverend Mr. Edward Browne, great-grandson of Dr. Thomas Greaves,† and rector of Walesby, in Lincolnshire, has the head of Mr. John Greaves, etched on a copper-plate; several copies of which have been printed off at the expense of the Reverend Dr. Thomas Birch."—MS.

† Brother to John.

dustury, and at the peril of his life, collected a considerable number of Arabic, Persic, and Greek manuscripts for Archbishop Laud. Of these he well knew the value, as he was a master of the languages in which they were written. He also collected for that prelate many oriental gems and coins.* He took a more accurate survey of the pyramids than any traveller who went before him. On his return from the East, he visited several parts of Italy a second time. During his stay at Rome, he made a particular inquiry into the true state of the ancient weights and measures. Soon after he had finished his second voyage, he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. He was eminently qualified for his professorship, as the works of ancient and modern astronomers were familiar to him. His books relating to oriental learning, his "Pyramidographia, or a Description of the Pyramids in Egypt," his "Epochæ Celebriores," and other curious and useful pieces, of which Dr. Ward has given us a catalogue,* shew him to have been a great man. Those which he intended to publish would have shewn him to be a greater; but he was stopped in his career by death, the 8th of October, 1652, in the 50th year of his age.

JONAS MOORE, *Æt.* 35. 1649. *H. Stone p. T. Cross sc. small.*

JONAS MOORE. *N. Yeates.*

JONAS MOORE, *Æt.* 45; *prefixed to his "Arithmetic,"* 1660; 8vo.

JONAS MOORE; *reading*; 4to.

Jonas Moore, one of the most eminent mathematicians of his age, was born at Whitlee, † in Lancashire. He had a strong propensity to mathematical studies from his childhood, and in the early part of his life taught the mathematics in London for his support. He was employed by the commissioners for draining and dividing the fens; and in his survey took notice that the sea made a curve

* He ranged the coins, which the archbishop presented to the university, in their proper order, and was appointed keeper of them.

† See Ward's "Lives of the professors of Gresham College."

‡ Spelt *Whitle*, in Spelman's "Villare Anglicum."

line on the beach, from which he took the hint to keep it effectually out of Norfolk. This added much to his reputation. Mr. Aubrey informs us, that he made a model of a citadel, for Cromwell to bridle the city of London, which was in the possession of Mr. Wild; and that this citadel was to have been the cross-building of St. Paul's church.* He patronised the famous Mr. Flamsteed, who had but a very scanty subsistence at Cambridge when he took him under his protection. He and Sir Christopher Wren are said to have persuaded Charles II. to build the Observatory at Greenwich, in which Flamsteed was placed. He was the first Englishman that composed a "System of the Mathematics," which was published in two volumes 4to. 1681. He was knighted by Charles II. who appointed him surveyor-general of the ordnance. Sixty pieces of artillery, equal to the number of his years, were discharged at the Tower at his funeral. *Ob.* Aug. 1679.† See more of him in Birch's "History of the Royal Society," vol. iv. p. 106.

GULIELMUS BAGWELL, *Æt.* 66, 1659; *six English verses; copied.*

"In traffic first his youthful time he spent,
And over seas to foreign countries went:
But nature crossed him there, knowing his parts
Were destined rather to improve the arts:
His serious hours on them, his hours of leisure,
Elsewhere the first, the next here brings you pleasure."

William Bagwell was author of "The Mystery of Astronomy made easy to the meanest Capacity," 1655; 8vo. His portrait is prefixed to a small 12mo. book, entitled "Wits Extraction, conveyed to the Ingenious in Riddles, Observations and Morals," composed by W. B. Truth's Servant, 1664." On the back of the portrait is printed a curious group of a family seated at table as an evening party; with an explanation, *engraved by J. Chantry.* Bagwell was a prisoner for debt, in 1637, and wrote a poem upon his sufferings in 1644.

* MS. in the "Ashmolean Museum," whence the above account of him is chiefly taken. Mr. Aubrey concludes the short sketch of his history with saying, "that he was a good mathematician, and a good fellow."

† Ashmole's "Diary."

JAMES HARRINGTON, esq. &c. *from an original picture in the possession of John Hudson, esq. of Bessingby, in Yorkshire. Marchi f. h. sh. mezz.*

JAMES HARRINGTON, esq. *Lely p. Hollar f. with arms; 1658; 4to.*

SIR JAMES HARRINGTON, *Æt. 45; 1654. Faithorne sc. 4to. in an octagon.*

JAMES HARRINGTON. *P. Lely; M. v. Gucht.*

JAMES HARRINGTON. *P. Lely; W. Richardson.*

This political projector was author of a celebrated book, entitled, "The Commonwealth of Oceana;" in which he has laid down a plan for an everlasting republic, the government of which is to be kept up by rotation. There is great ingenuity in this work; but it is, in many instances, as refined, and consequently as impracticable, as the "Republic" of Plato, or the "Utopia" of More. The author, who was a great visionary, was sanguine enough to expect to see it put in execution. Baxter's "Holy Commonwealth" was avowedly levelled at this political romance. But Harrington, who expressed a great contempt for that performance, did not vouchsafe to write a serious answer to it; but affected to treat the author in a very cavalier manner, in a half sheet full of cant and ridicule. Two editions of Harrington's works have been published of late years. *Ob. 11 Sept. 1677.* See KATHARINE HARRINGTON, Class XI.

ROBERT LOVEDAY; *octagon; on the top, "Lucidamant." Faithorne sc. 8vo. There is a copy of this before his "Letters," 1659; 8vo.*

Robert Loveday was translator of the three first parts of "Cleopatra," and author of a book of letters; both which performances were in good esteem. It appears from the latter, that he was an upper servant in Lord C.'s family, at Nottingham, at the time of the Interregnum. There is a familiar openness in his letters, which intimates that the author never intended they should be made public,



W. Richardson



P. Leely pinxit

James Harrington

Published May 1.st 1799 by W. Richardson York house N. 31 Strand.

HENRY MASSINGBERD. *Cross sc. h. sh.*
Copied by W. Richardson.

This person was author of a folio, entitled, "Council and Admonition to his Children;" Lond. 1656; to which his print is prefixed.

Several authors on music in the next Class.

RICHARDUS ELTON, generosus Bristol. nec non artis militaris magister, Ann. 1649, *Æt.* 39. *J. Droeshout sc. h. sh.*

Under the print are eight verses, which I shall transcribe, as they may serve as a specimen of the encomiums which have been formerly lavished upon authors, whose works are now used for waste paper.

" If Rome unto her conqu'ring Cæsars raise
 Rich obelisks, to crown their deathless praise;
 What monument to thee must Albion rear,
 To shew thy motion in a brighter sphere?
 This art's too dull to do't; 'tis only done
 Best by thyself: so lights the world the sun.
 We may admire thy face, the sculptor's art,
 But we are extasy'd at th' inward part."

Richard Elton was author of "A complete Body of the Art Military, being plain and perfect Directions for the ordering and framing of an Army, both of Horse and Foot: together with the Manner of Fortifications, and the Art of Gunnery;" fol. to which his head is prefixed. I find by Clavel's "Catalogue," that this book was reprinted after the restoration. I need not inform the reader, that the art of war has been almost totally changed since the publication of this work.

WILLIAM BARIFF, or BARIFFE, *Æt.* 35; *prefixed to "Military Discipline,"* 1643; 4to. Glover.

WILLIAM BARIFFE, *Æt.* 42; *prefixed to the same.*

WILLIAM BARIFF; *in armour; sash, &c. In Ricraft.*

WILLIAM BARIFFE, who, in the year 1642, was a major in Col. Hamden's regiment,* flourished during the Interregnum. He was author of a book of "Military Discipline," of which there have been several editions. The last edition was, I think, printed in folio, 1661.

RIC. RAWLYNS. *R. Gaywood f. 1656; copied.*

This person, who styles himself "Professor of Arithmetic in Great Yarmouth," was author of a practical treatise on that art, published in 1656, 8vo. before which is the head above described, engraved much in the manner of Hollar, of whom Gaywood was a disciple and imitator.

THOMAS WILLSFORD, *Æt. 46. R. Vaughan sc. Under the print are four verses, signed M. Boteler.*

Thomas Willsford was author of a book in 8vo. called "Nature's Secrets, or the History of the Generation of Meteors," 1658; which he dedicates to the Lady Stafford, sister to Lord Henry Stafford. At the conclusion he signs himself "her affectionate kinsman." M. Boteler, whose name is affixed to the lines at the bottom of the print, addresses a long copy of verses to his honoured uncle, upon his book of meteors. Thomas Willsford was also author of a "Treatise of Arithmetic," in 8vo. His head, by Vaughan, is prefixed to both his books. Cocker, Leybourn, Hill, and others, have much improved the art of arithmetic, since the two last-mentioned authors wrote on that subject.

WILLIAM LILLY, student in astrology. *Hollar f. 12mo.*

WILLIAM LILLY, *Æt. 57. Hollar f.*

WILLIAM LILLY, student in astrology; *copied from Hollar.*

WILLIAM LILLY; *prefixed to his "Ephemeris," 1650.*

* See the "List of the Armies," published in 1642.

WILLIAM LILLY; *do.* *R. Gaywood.*

WILLIAM LILLY; *oval; do.* *Marshall.*

WILLIAM LILLY; *half length; sitting at a table; to his "Christian Astrology."* *Marshall.*

WILLIAM LILLY; *to his "Ephemeris."* *R. Vaughan.*

WILLIAM LILLY; *in an oval; between Cardan and Guido; four verses.*

In the Ashmolean Museum is his portrait, which was the property of the founder. It may be depended upon for the likeness.

William Lilly was a native of Diseworth, in Leicestershire. He was, for several years, in the condition of a servant; but having the good luck to marry his master's widow, with a fortune of 1000*l.* he applied himself to the study of astrology. He made so great a proficiency, that in seven or eight weeks he perfectly understood how to set a figure. He intimates, that there was something supernatural in the progress he made in this art; as he tells us, that "he prayed for several weeks to those angels who were thought and believed by wise men to teach and instruct in all the several liberal sciences."* In 1647, he finished his book called "Christian Astrology;" but has not any where signified that the angels lent him their assistance in that work; nor does it appear that there is any thing in it more than the author *himself* was well able to perform.† It is very certain that he regarded judicial astrology as a *science*; and it is no less certain that he prostituted his pen to the political purposes of the parliament and of Cromwell.‡ Astrological predictions and prophecies were perfectly suited to the enthusiasm of these times; and Lilly well knew how to apply them to

* He says, that "the angels very rarely speak to any operator or master; and when they do speak, it is like the Irish, much in the throat."—Lilly's "Life," by himself, p. 88, last edit.

† There is before this book a good head of the author, by Marshall.

‡ "When Cromwell was in Scotland, a soldier stood with Lilly's (Merlinus) Anglicus in his hand, and said, as the several troops passed by him, 'Lo hear what Lilly saith, you are promised victory, fight it out, brave boys;' and then read that month's prediction."—"Life," p. 83.

the hopes and fears of the populace. He was frequently ambiguous and oracular, and sometimes amused the people with hieroglyphics; many of which, as we are told by Mr. Aubrey, he stole from an old monkish manuscript. Moore, the almanack-maker, has stolen several from him; and there is no doubt but some future almanack-maker will steal them from Moore. *Ob.* June 9, 1681.*

JOHN BOOKER; *oval; in a cloak; a book in his hand; anonymous; scarce.*

JOHN BOOKER, *Æt.* 46; *small.*

JOHN BOOKER. *Hollar f.* 12mo.

John Booker was bred a haberdasher; † but quitted this employment, and followed that of a writing-master, at Hadley, in Middlesex. He in a few years rendered himself so eminent, that he was appointed licenser of mathematical books; under which were included all those that related to the *celestial sciences*. Lilly tells us, that he once thought him the greatest astronomer in the

* Lilly, though known to be an impostor, ‡ had, however, a pension of 100*l.* a year conferred on him by the council of state. The royalists treated him with ridicule and contempt. He is the Sidrophel of Butler: and Sir John Birkenhead, in his "Paul's Church-Yard," § satirizes his almanack, where he mentions "Merlinus Anglicus, the Art of discovering all that never was, and all that never shall be." Gataker, who well knew the futility of his art, calls him "blind buzzard." || He seems to have been checked by no scruples in promoting the rebellion; and indeed tells us himself, that he "engaged body and soul in the cause of the parliament." ¶

The Life of Lilly, by himself, together with his Life of Charles I. and that of his friend Ashmole, written by that author by way of diary, have, as they were become very scarce, been lately republished by Thomas Davies. "A full Answer to a confused mixture of false, traitorous, and contradictory Observations on the Life and Actions of the late King Charles, published by William Lilly, in July, 1651," is one of the "Historical Discourses" of Sir Edward Walker, 1705, fol.

† So Lilly informs us; but Mr. Wood says, that he was bred a clerk under an alderman of London: this alderman was probably a haberdasher.

‡ See Thurloe's "State Papers," v. 431.

§ This pamphlet is a facetious satire upon various books well known at this time, and supposed to be sold in St. Paul's Church-yard.

|| Gataker's Notes on the 2d Verse of the X. Chapter of Jeremiah, in the "Assembly's Annotations."

¶ Lilly's "Life," p. 45.

world; but it appears that he afterward sunk in his esteem, and that he thought himself a much greater man. We are told by the same author, that "he had a curious fancy in judging of thefts, and as successful in resolving love questions," which was a capital branch of his trade. George Wharton, who was formerly one of his astrological friends, had a great quarrel with him, which occasioned his publishing, "*Mercurio-cœlico Mastix; or an Anti-caveat to all such as have heretofore had the misfortune to be cheated and deluded by that great and traiterous impostor, John Booker; in an Answer to his frivolous Pamphlet, entitled, Mercurius Cœlicus, or a Caveat to all the People of England;*" Oxon. 1644; 4to. The only work of Booker, worth the reader's notice, is his "*Bloody Irish Almanack,*" which contains some memorable particulars relative to the war in Ireland. *Ob.* April, 1667.

CAPTAIN GEORGE WHARTON; *six verses, "Here the true Counterfeit," &c. This print may be placed in the preceding reign.*

GEORGE WHARTON; *six verses, "Wise Nature," &c.*

GEORGE WHARTON, *by Faithorne; six verses, "Who views," &c.*

George Wharton was descended from a genteel family in Westmoreland. He spent the greatest part of his patrimony in the service of Charles I. for whom he raised a fine troop of horse, which he commanded in person. When he could no longer keep the field, he retired to his studies, which he pursued with uncommon application; particularly that of astrology, to which he had a strong and early propensity. His progress in this art was suitable to his passion for it; and he was looked upon by the royalists as equal, at least, to *Lilly* and *Booker*, of whom he was the rival and antagonist. He was author of Almanacks, Mercuries, and several astronomical pieces. We are indebted to him for a chronology of the battles, sieges, and other remarkable occurrences of the civil war, since printed, with many additions, in the "*Historian's Guide,*" and of late years in Salmon's "*Chronological Historian.*" He had a knack of versifying, which he exercised in little sallies of drollery and satire, which are interspersed with his astrological works.

Upon the restoration he was appointed treasurer and paymaster of the ordnance, and created a baronet, which set him above the profession of an author. The name of *Naworth*, the anagram of *Wharton*, is sometimes prefixed to his almanacks. *Ob.* 12 Aug. 1681. See the reign of CHARLES II.

JOHANNES GADBURIUS, philomath. *natus comitat. Oxon. An.* 1627. *Æt.* 31. *T. Cross sc.* Over his head are the sun, moon, and stars; his left hand rests on a celestial globe, and the book of Heaven is open before him.*—The print is before his "*Doctrine of Nativities*," 1658; fol.

JOHANNES GADBURIUS. *Cross sc.* 12mo.

John Gadbury, who served an apprenticeship with a tailor at Oxford, left that occupation, and pursued the vehement inclination he had to astrology. He learned much of his art from Lilly, under whom he profited to such a degree, that he was soon enabled "to set up the trade of almanack-making and fortune-telling for himself."† His pen was employed for many years on *nativities*, *almanacks*, and *prodigies*. Other astrologers were content to exercise their art for the benefit of their own country only, but Gadbury extended his to a remote part of the globe; as, in 1674, he published his "*West India, or Jamaica Almanack*," for that year. He calculated the *nativities* of Charles I. the King of Sweden, and Sir Matthew Hale; all which are in print. He styles Sir Matthew "the just and pious Scorpionist, as he was born under the celestial Scorpion." He was very careful to do justice to all the constellations, particularly to that just mentioned, as appears from his "*Obsequium Rationabile; or a reasonable Service performed for the celestial Sign Scorpio, in twenty remarkable Genitures of that glorious, but stigmatized Horoscope, against the malicious and false Attempts of that grand (but fortunate) Impostor Mr. William Lilly.*"‡ He was no less careful to do justice to the merit of his friend Mr. George Wharton, most of whose works he collected and

* In the book is an astrological scheme, inscribed "*Lib. Cœli.*"

† Wood, ii. col. 686.

‡ ——— "*Tibi brachia contrahit ardens*

Scorpius, et cœli justa plus parte reliquit."—VIRG.

published, in 1683, 8vo. He was living in 1690,* and was thought to be alive for many years after his decease, as his name continued to be affixed to an almanack similar to that which was published in his lifetime. "The black Life of John Gadbury" was written by Partridge. There are several heads of him, which belong to the reign of Charles II.

GULIELMUS RAMESEY, *generosus; nat. civitat. Westmonast. 13 Mar. 1626-27. Cross sc. h. sh.*

GULIELMUS RAMESEY, *generosus; Æt. 24; a bust.*

William Ramesey was author of a chimerical book in vindication of astrology. This man did not look upon darkness as a privation of light, but as a real substance. He asserted that it is an emanation from dark stars, as light is from the sun. He even thought this absurdity supported by Scripture, where he read of "darkness over the land of Egypt, which may be felt;"† not distinguishing betwixt the stated laws of nature, and the extraordinary agency of divine Providence; or, in other words, betwixt natural and supernatural darkness. The author of number 582 of the "Spectator," has made himself very merry with this profound writer, who thought himself far more sagacious than the rest of his astrological brethren. He appears to me to be the same person with Dr. William Ramesey, who was, perhaps, the most credulous and confident of all astrologers. He was mad by the rules of his art, and promised himself great affluence of fortune, and much conjugal felicity; but died poor in a gaol, and had such a termagant for his wife as provoked him to write, "Conjugium Conjurgium," which appears to have been written from his feelings.‡

GULIELMUS WILLIAMS, *alias WILLISUM, nat. comitat. Gloc. Janu. 27, 1626; philosophus; Æt. 32.*

I am credibly informed that this print was copied from that of Christian Ravius, professor of Oriental languages at Amsterdam.

* See "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 1051. † Exod. x. 21.

See Dr. RAMESEY's article in the reign of Charles II.

William Williams was an astrologer of inferior note, of which many flourished at this period, and after the restoration. The respect then paid to astrologers, by the generality of men of learning, was equal to the contempt they lie under at present.* Some among the vulgar beheld them with rude admiration, and thought that an order of men who were familiarly acquainted with the stars, and privy to the decrees of Heaven, were in the highest degree respectable. Others, who looked upon their art as sorcery, regarded them with horror and detestation. The *white witches* were commonly thought to be masters of the *black art*; but were supposed to have too much probity to put it in practice.

ROBERT MAY, *Æt.* 71, 1660; *six verses*, "*What wouldst thou view,*" &c. *Before his "Accomplished Cook,"* 1660; 8vo. (Gaywood.)

Robert May, who was son of a cook retained by the old Lady Dormer, was, at her expense, sent over to France, to improve himself in the art of cookery. Upon his return to England, he was bound apprentice to Arthur Hollingsworth, cook to the grocers' company and the Star-chamber. Upon his leaving his master, he entered into the service of Lady Dormer, who kept four cooks besides our author and his father. "Such notable houses (says he) were then kept, the glory of that, and the shame of the present age: then were those golden days wherein were practised the triumphs and trophies of cookery: then was hospitality esteemed, neighbourhood preserved, the poor cherished, and God honoured." After the decease of the hospitable Lady Dormer, he served the Lord Castlehaven, and several others of the nobility and gentry; and was, in 1659, when he put the last hand to his book, in the service of Lady Englefield. The author's fundamental principle seems to be, *to make things palatable with any ingredients, or at any expense*. This has been followed by a multitude of other writers on cookery; and is indeed apparent in every book on that art, from the "*Queen's Closet opened*," down to the last of the modern systems. He has given us a handsome bill of fare for Lent, which

* The famous Mr. Joseph Mede spent much of his time in the study of astrology; and the most valuable of Lilly's astrological books belonged to the excellent Bishop Bedell, whose "*Life*" was written by Dr. Burnet. See Lilly's "*Life*," p. 23, edit. 1715.

consists of sixteen articles in the first course, and as many in the second. The pudding branch has been greatly improved by our late writers, one of whom has published one hundred different receipts for puddings. Our author May has wholly omitted to treat of the mystery of carving, which is anatomically discussed in several subsequent treatises; in one or two of which is a set of rules for doing the honours of the table.—See more of this man in the account of him before his book.*

SIR ROBERT GORDON, of Straloch; *from an original painting in the College of Aberdeen. Trotter sc. 8vo.*

SIR ROBERT GORDON, of Straloch. *Harding exc. 8vo.*

Sir Robert Gordon, an eminent Scottish antiquarian, was author of the following works: 1. Several Latin topographical and antiquarian essays, published in Blaw's Atlas of Scotland, 1656. The Dutch editor thought proper to insert Buchanan's treatise, *De Jure Regni*, supposed to be a democratic, but really an aristocratic, performance, if viewed practically, as it prefers a senate and nobles, as in Venice, to kings; but points out no new organ of the popular voice. And he dedicated the work to Cromwell, while Sir Robert had inscribed it to Charles II. as the dedication itself, afterward in the hands of his son James Gordon, parson of Rothimay, was produced to shew.—Of this great work Sir John Scott, of Scotstarvet, was the projector, and bore the expense: the maps were drawn by Timothy Pont, under the direction of the ministers, as ordered by the General Assembly; most of the descriptions are by Sir Robert Gordon. It is remarkable the county of Angus is omitted.

2. *Origo et processus familiae illustrissimæ Gordianorum in Scotia*, a 4to. MS. of about nine sheets, extending to the year 1596, composed in his seventieth year, or perhaps translated from the MS. history of the family of Gordon, by Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordon-

* The author of the "School of Instruction for the Officers of the Mouth," flourished at the same time with May. He excelled all his contemporaries in folding of napkins. See the prints in his book, which exhibit them under a great variety of forms. This practice continued for many years. It seems to have required almost as much time as dressing an elegant dinner.

ston, who also wrote an account of the family of Sutherland, and died in 1656.

3. *Epistola ad Davidem Buchananum de Historicis Scoticis*: published by Hearne in the Prolegomena to Leland's Collectanea, and several manuscript letters and papers preserved in the Advocate's Library, and other repositories.

The dates of Sir Robert's birth and death do not appear, but he wrote in full vigour in the time of Charles I.

AN IRISH AUTHOR.

JACOBUS WARÆUS, eq. aurat. &c. *Vertue sc. h. sh. Before his Works.*

SIR JAMES WARE. *Thane.*

Sir James Ware, auditor-general of Ireland, and one of the privy council in that kingdom, in the reigns of Charles I. and II. was one of the most able and industrious antiquaries of his time. The grand object of his researches was the history and antiquities of his own country; for which he made very copious collections, and on which he published several estimable pieces. One of the most considerable of his writings is his book "*De Hibernia et Antiquitatibus ejus, Disquisitiones*," 8vo.; of which two editions were published during the Interregnum. His son, Robert Ware, esq. translated all his works that have any relation to the kingdom of Ireland, and published them in one volume folio, 1705. This edition is improved to three volumes in folio, by Walter Harris, esq. The learned and industrious author, who was the Camden of his age and nation, died at Dublin, the 1st of December, 1666. His valuable collection of manuscripts, which were purchased by Henry, earl of Clarendon, were by him brought into England, and delivered into the custody of Dr. Tenison, when he was vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields. There is a catalogue of them in print, by Edm. Gibson, B. A. afterward bishop of London.

CLASS X.

ARTISTS, &c.

PAINTERS OF HISTORY, &c.

ISAAC FULLER, *ipse p. T. Chambrs sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*—There is a good portrait of him, by himself, in the Picture Gallery at Oxford.

Fuller was a disciple of Francis Perrier, who etched the antique statues and bas-reliefs. He was as excellent in *portrait*, as he was deficient in *history*. He painted the altar-pieces at All Souls and Magdalen College, in Oxford; both which are very indifferent performances. He has, in the latter, imitated the Last Judgment of Michael Angelo, in which he has not succeeded. There is in the picture by that celebrated master a wildness of invention; but it is the wildness of a great and irregular genius: Fuller's has more of the wildness of a dream. His colouring is harsh and unnatural. Mr. Addison has written a beautiful Latin poem on this performance, in which he has shewn himself a better painter than Fuller. He has described what it should be, not what it is.* *Ob. circ. 1676.*

PETER LELY, a German, who came into England in the late reign, painted the pictures of Charles I. and of Cromwell. He practised history, landscape, and portrait; but soon abandoned the two former branches, and cultivated only the latter; in which

* Fuller has introduced into this picture the portrait of an hostler that lived at the Greyhound-Inn, at Oxford, who is said to have offended him, and to have been therefore placed among the damned. This seems to be in conformity with Michael Angelo, who has introduced into his Last Judgment a very ridiculous portrait of the pope's master of the ceremonies, in as ridiculous a situation.† The painter of the west window of the church of Fairford, in Gloucestershire, has, perhaps, for a like reason, exhibited, in his piece of the Resurrection, a devil driving an old woman into hell in a wheel-barrow.

† The figure is at the bottom of the piece, and is known by the asses' ears. See Richardson's "Account of Statues," &c. p. 271, second edit.

he succeeded. He became the painter in vogue after the restoration. See the reign of CHARLES II.

ROBERTUS WALKER, pictor; *se ipse p. Lombart sc. h. sh.*

ROBERTUS WALKER. *T. Chambar sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" copied from the above print.*

The original portrait is at Belvoir Castle. There is another of him, by himself, in the Picture Gallery, in Oxford.

Robert Walker, a good painter of portraits, did those of Cromwell, and many of the parliament generals. The Grand Duke of Tuscany gave 500*l.* for a picture of the Protector by his hand. This was in the possession of a gentlewoman who was related to him, and who asked that sum for it because she was determined not to sell it. When the money was paid by the Grand Duke's agent, she parted from it with regret. Mr. Misson tells us, in his "Travels," that this portrait, and that of Thomas, earl of Ossory, were the only pictures of Englishmen in the Gallery of illustrious Generals at Florence. This artist died soon after the restoration.

EDVARDUS MASCALL, pictor; *ipse p. J. Gammon sc. 4to.*

EDWARD MASCALL; *in the print with Gentileschi, in Lord Orford's "Painters."*

Edward Mascall painted portraits at the time of the Interregnum, but rose to no great eminence in his art.

MAJOR-GENERAL LAMBERT. *Bannerman sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

LAMBERT, *sitting painting; se ipse pinxit. J. Smith fec. 1697.* I was credibly informed by one of the family residing in Oxfordshire, and who is in possession of the original picture, that it is GENERAL

LAMBERT. It certainly is not Lambert the landscape painter, as classed by Bromley.

Major-general Lambert took up the pencil for his amusement, after Cromwell had wrested the sword from his hand. He painted flowers, which he was fond of cultivating. He is supposed to have learned his art of Baptist Gaspars.

The arts, which flourish best under an accomplished and munificent monarch, in time of peace, seemed to be almost totally extinct during the republican government. They could scarcely be said to revive after the restoration of Charles II.

THOMAS SIMON ; *a small oval by Vertue, in his volume of the "Works of the Simons," plate xxxv.*

Thomas Simon, who was formed in England by Briot, a celebrated French medalist, rivalled the classic artists of antiquity. He and his master were retained in the service of Charles I. but almost all the capital works of the former were executed during the protectorate of Cromwell, the dies for whose crown,* half-crown, shilling, and sixpence, were exquisitely cut by him, as were also his great seal, and that of the Commonwealth. His trial-piece of the crown of Charles II. shews to equal advantage the excellence of his hand. He was sometimes assisted by his brother Abraham, the ingenious modeller in wax, of whom there is an account in the reign of Charles.

MR. JOHN LUCAS ; *a small head, in the frontispiece to Winstanley's "Loyal Martyrology," 1665; 8vo.*

* This piece, which has about the edge a motto from Terence, "Hast nisi periturus mihi adimat nemo," is scarce. It sold, "Credite, poster!" at the late Mr. West's sale, for 68*l.* I, who know not who was the purchaser, and therefore am absolutely free from personal prejudice, cannot help observing, that he appears to be far gone in the frenzy of the virtu. Dr. M * *, though a virtuoso himself, would, surely, in this instance, have pronounced him insane, if he had given only a quarter of the money.

It should be observed, that though the information of the fact mentioned in this note, came to me from a very good hand, I have, since it was printed, been told it is, at least, questionable.

† Scil. Ang. Scot. et Hib. which are in the legend of the obverse. V. Terent. "Andr." act. iv. sc. 2. l. 14.

MR. JOHN LUCAS; *enlarged from the print above; 8vo.*

Mr. John Lucas, a mercer of very good estate and reputation at Hungerford, in Berkshire, was one of the loyal adventurers that, joining with Penruddock, Grove, and others, at Salisbury, in their unsuccessful attempt to restore Charles the Second, was taken prisoner by the republican troops, brought to trial, found guilty, and lost his head in 1655.

ROBERT VAUGHAN; *from a drawing in the possession of Mr. Robert Grave, formerly Mr. William Oldys'. R. Grave, jun. sc. 8vo.*

Robert Vaughan was a native of England, and one of those indifferent engravers, whose labours were confined to the ornamenting (if such a word may be properly used upon the occasion) of books. We know little of his life; but Vertue informs us, from Ashmole's manuscript, that during the Interregnum, he engraved a print of Charles the Second; to which he added so offensive an inscription, that an accusation was preferred against him for it after the restoration; but of what consequence it was to Vaughan we are not told. Among his works are the prints for Norton's Ordinal; the portrait of Sir John Wynn of Gwedyr, a large whole sheet print; Edward Terry, rector of Greenford, said to be the best by Vaughan, with the date 1655; he engraved also several plates of monuments and other antiquities.

There is a print of Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, general of the parliament; which Ames mentions as by J. Vaughan. Mr. Walpole supposes this may have been an error of the press; if not, he adds, that it might have been by a brother of Robert Vaughan. It is probably a mistake; unless designed for a G. and then it might have been engraved by William Vaughan, who engraved the scarce set of prints of Sir William Dick of Braid; and who frequently put his baptismal name in Latin.

MUSICIANS.

CHRISTOPHORUS SIMPSON. *J. Carwarden p. Faithorne sc. Before his "Division Violist, or an In-*



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VERA EFFIGIES JOANNIS GAMBLE PHILOMUSICI

*This to the Graver owes;
But read and Find*

*By his own hand,
A most harmonious Mind.*

From a scarce Print, in the possession, of Mr. W^m Simonds Higgs, Reader

Published as the Act directs, March, 1795, by W. Richardson, Castle, Street, Leicester Square.

trodition to the playing on a Ground;" fol. 1659. There is an original portrait of him in the music-school at Oxford.

CHRISTOPHER SIMPSON. *Carwarden; Grignon. In Hawkins's "History."*

Christopher Simpson was patronised by Sir Robert Bolles, a gentleman of Lincolnshire; who having a seat in parliament, sometimes resided in London, and Mr. Simpson with him. He was a great composer of instrumental music, and excelled on the division-viol. Besides the work above mentioned, he made large annotations on "The Art of setting, or composing Music;" Lond. 1655. He also published a very good "Compendium of practical Music; containing, 1. The Rudiments of Song; 2. The Principles of Composition; 3. The Use of Discords; 4. The Form of figurate Descant; 5. The Contrivance of Canon;" 8vo. several times printed.* Before this is a smaller head than that above described, engraved by the same hand. The author, who was a Roman Catholic, died in the house of his patron, soon after the restoration.† See the reign of CHARLES II.

JOHANNES GAMBLE, philomusicus. *T. Cross sc. h. sh.*

JOHANNES GAMBLE. *W. Richardson.*

John Gamble was regularly bred to music under Ambrose Beyland, a noted master of that art, with whom he served an apprenticeship. Upon his leaving his master, he became one of the musicians to the playhouse, and afterward cornet to the king's chapel. After the restoration, he was appointed one of the *violins* to Charles II. and composer of music to the king's theatre. He published "Ayres and Dialogues, to be sung to the Theorbo-Lute, or Bass-Viol," 1657; fol. before which is his portrait. Some amorous pieces, written by Thomas Stanley, esq. are in this book; before which are commendatory verses by A. Brome, Richard Lovelace, &c.

* This book has been commended by Dr. Hayes, now professor of music at Oxford.

† The above article is chiefly taken from a manuscript account of musicians, in the Ashmolean Museum, by Mr. Wood.

WRITING-MASTERS, &c.

EDWARD COCKER, *Æt.* 26. *Gaywood f.*

EDWARD COCKER, *Æt.* 26, 1657; *oval, adorned with foliage; 4to. (Gaywood.)*

EDWARD COCKER, *Æt.* 28, 1660; *copied from the next above. See the reign of CHARLES II.*

Edward Cocker, who was deservedly reckoned among the improvers of the arts of writing and arithmetic, published no less than fourteen copy-books, engraved by his own hand. Some of his calligraphical pieces, which were done on silver plates, have a neatness and delicacy superior to the rest. There was never any writing-master before or after him who printed so much: indeed his being so general a publisher has been justly objected to him as a fault. Mr. Evelyn mentions Cocker, Gery, Gething, and Billingsley, as comparable with the Italian masters, both for letters and flourishes.* Cocker's "Vulgar and Decimal Arithmetics" have been often printed. He was also author of a small English dictionary, and editor of a book of sentences for writing, called "Cockèr's Morals." *Ob. circ.* 1677.

THOMAS SHELTON, master of short-hand; *Æt.* 49, 1650; *12mo.*

THOMAS SHELTON; *in a small oval of foliage. This is the title to his "Tachy-graphy." There is a small bust of him in the Latin edition of this book, which was published in 1671.*

THOMAS SHELTON; *a small oval. Cross sc. Before his Psalms in short-hand, probably published at this period. Quære. See an account of him in the reign of CHARLES I.*

* "Sculptura," edit. 1759, p. 92.

JEREMIAH RICH. *Cross sc.* 12mo.

JEREMIAH RICH; 8vo.

JEREMIAH RICH. *Cross; different from the other.*

JEREMIAH RICH, *Æt.* 24; *prefixed to his "Pen's Dexterity."*

"Currant verba licet, lingua est velocior illis:
Nondum lingua, suum dextra peregit opus."

"The Pen's Dexterity: by these incomparable Contractions, by which a sentence is as soon writ as a Word: allowed by Authority, and passed the two Universities, with great Approbation and Applause. Invented and taught by Jeremiah Rich, 1659." This, which is his best work, is supposed to be that which is recommended by Mr. Locke.

John Lilburne offered to give the author a certificate under his own hand, that he took down his trial at the Old Bailey with the greatest exactness. The book of Psalms in Rich's Character is in print. His short-hand was taught in Dr. Doddridge's academy at Northampton.

NOAH BRIDGES: "*Res valet, Ars præstat; si Res perit, Ars mihi restat;*" 12mo. *Engraved in the manner of Loggan.*

This gentleman, who was educated at Baliol College, in Oxford, was clerk to the parliament that assembled there in 1643. He was author of "The Act of short and secret Writing," 1659, 12mo. which it is probable Mr. Wood had not seen, as he makes no mention of it in his article. His head is prefixed to this book. See the reign of CHARLES II.

JOHN BROWNE, mathematical instrument-maker; *a whole length.* Gaywood sc.

JOHN BROWNE; *an etching.* P. R. 12mo.

Browne, in 1656, published a "Description and Use of the Carpenter's Rule," &c. to which is prefixed his print.

A SCHOOLMASTER.

PETER VOWEL; *from a drawing in the King's "Clarendon;"* 4to. R. Cooper sc.

Peter Vowel was master of the free-school at Islington, and being known to entertain great hopes of the restoration of Charles II. was charged by a blind clergyman, whom he had relieved and fed at his table, with uttering treasonable words. For such expressions, which he disavowed, he was brought to trial (Lisle sitting as president), found guilty, and executed at Charing-cross. Colonel Gerard and Mr. Vowel were the two first that suffered for treason against the government of Cromwell.

CLASS XI.

LADIES, AND OTHERS OF THE
FEMALE SEX.

RACHAEL MIDDLESEXIAE comitissa. *Vandyck* p. *Lombart* sc. *Flowers on a table before her; h. sh.*

Rachel, daughter of Francis Fane, the first earl of Westmoreland. She was first married to Henry Bouchier, earl of Bath; secondly, to Lionel Cranfield, the third earl of Middlesex, who succeeded his brother James in 1651. Lionel died without issue by her, Oct. 26, 1674. I have seen her picture at Basilden, in Berkshire, among the ancestors of the late Lord Viscount Fane. She is said to have left a very large sum to build a private chapel; but the money was never applied to the use for which it was intended. Lord Fane used to speak of her as a *very good woman*. Her portrait was painted by Vandyck, in the reign of Charles I. The print should have been inscribed, "Lady Rachel Fane, or Rachel Countess of Bath." Anachronisms of this kind are too common upon portraits.

PENELOPE, countess of WILTON; *a jewel at her breast. Hollar* f. 12mo.





G. King Sculp.

PENELOPE, domina HERBERT. *Vandyck p. W. Sherwin sculpsit; rare.*

PENELOPE, domina HERBERT. *Vandyck p. Lombart sc.*

Penelope, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Naunton, secretary of state to James I. and author of the "Fragmenta Regalia." She was first married to Paul, viscount Banning, and afterward to Philip, lord Herbert; who, upon the death of Earl Philip his father, in 1652, became earl of Pembroke. This is unquestionably the lady here meant. There was not a countess of Wiltshire for some centuries, till Edward VI. created an ancestor of the Duke of Bolton, earl of Wiltshire.

The LADY FALCONBERG. *G. King sc. a medul. In Peck's "Life of Cromwell."* We are told by Dr. Swift, in vol. iv. p. 94, of his "Letters," that she was extremely like the pictures he had seen of her father.

MARY, countess of FALCONBERG, third daughter of Oliver Cromwell; *drawn and engraved by W. Bond, from a three quarter portrait in the possession of Oliver Cromwell, esq. 8vo.*

Mary, third daughter of Oliver Cromwell, a lady of great beauty, but of greater spirit, was second wife of Thomas, lord viscount Falconberg.* Bishop Burnet, who styles her *a wise and worthy woman*, says, that "she was more likely to have maintained the post (of

* Doctor Hewitt is also said to have married the Protector's younger daughter, and probably both of them with the entire approbation of their father, who might be fearful, if any revolution should take place, and his family suffer a reverse of fortune, the husbands of his daughters might wish as much for a separation, as they then courted the honour of their alliance. Perhaps Oliver was of the same opinion as Marshall, an independent minister, who gave for the reason of his marrying his daughter with the ring and Common Prayer Book, that the "statute for establishing the Liturgy was not yet repealed, and he was loath to have his daughter whored and turned back upon him for want of a legal marriage."

protector) than either of her brothers; according to a saying that went of her, 'That those who wore breeches deserved petticoats better; but if those in petticoats had been in breeches, they would have held faster.'"* After Richard was deposed, who, as she well knew, was never formed for regal power, she exerted herself in behalf of Charles II. and is said to have had a great and successful hand in his restoration. It is very certain that her husband was sent to the Tower by the committee of safety, a little before that great event, and that he stood very high in the king's favour.†
Ob. March 14, 1712.

ELIZABETH CROMWELL, mother of Oliver lord-protector, *Svo.* in Noble's "*Memoirs of the Cromwell Family.*"

ELIZABETH CROMWELL, mother of the lord-protector; *mezz.*

ELIZABETH, the wife of Oliver Cromwell; *drawn and engraved by W. Bond, from a half length portrait, in the possession of Oliver Cromwell, esq. Svo.*

This lady, was daughter of Sir Richard Stewart, Stewart, or Stuart, of Ely, knt. descended, though very remotely, from the royal house of Scotland.—Both Mr. Cromwell, and his wife

* Burnet's "Hist. of his own Time," p. 83.

† I am very credibly informed, that Lady Falconberg frequented the established church. When she was in town, she went to St. Anne's, Soho; when in the country, to Chiswick. She was a very genteel woman, but pale and sickly. She was known to be very charitable. From the information of a person who knew her in the decline of life. See a remarkable passage concerning her in Dr. Z. Grey's "Review of Neale's History of the Puritans," p. 36.

Since this note was printed, I had the honour to be informed by the Earl of Ilchester, who remembers her well, and to whom she was godmother, that she must have been far gone in the decline of life when she was pale and sickly, as she was not naturally of such a complexion. The following anecdote of her is at p. 39, of the "*Vindiciæ Anti-Baxterianæ.*" "It is a well-known story of a great man that would, before King Charles, put a jest upon Oliver's daughter, the Lady Falconberg:—*Madam, I saw your father yesterday.—What then, sir?—He stank most abominably.—I suppose he was dead then; was he not?—Yes.—I thought so; or else, I believe, he would have made you stink worse.* At which the king laughed heartily.



From feigned glory & Usurped Throne
And all the Greatnesse to me falsly shewn
And from the Arts of Government set free
See how Protectresse & a Drudge agree.

Pub June 1, 1800 by Richardson N^o 31 Strand

were persons of great worth, and no way inclined to disaffection, either in the civil or religious principles, but remarkable for living upon a small fortune with decency, and maintaining a large family by their frugal circumspection.

To ease the expenses incident to a numerous progeny, Mr. Cromwell carried on a large brewing business, but it was by servants, whose accounts were entirely inspected by Mrs. Cromwell herself. She was a careful prudent mother, and brought up her family, after her husband's decease, in a very handsome, but frugal manner, chiefly from the profits arising from the brewhouse, which she continued to carry on upon her own account, and by that means gave each of her daughters a fortune sufficient to marry them to persons of genteel families.

Her greatest fondness was lavished away upon her only son, whom she ever partially loved; and to her he was every way deserving of it, behaving always in the most filial and tender manner to her, and upon his exalting himself to sovereign greatness, he gave her apartments in the palace at Whitehall, where she continued till her death, which happened Nov. 18, 1654.

As it was with great reluctance she partook of the pageantry of sovereignty, so she continued undazzled with its splendour; and the regard she had for Oliver, rendered her constantly wretched, from the apprehension she had of his danger: she was discontented if she did not see him twice a day; and never heard the report of a gun, but she exclaimed, "My son is shot."

Though so averse to Oliver's protectorate, she seldom troubled him with advice; when she did, he always heard her with great attention; but acted as he judged proper: and with respect to her funeral, entirely opposite to it; she requesting, when dying, to have a private one, and that her body might not be deposited in Westminster Abbey. Instead of fulfilling this request, the Protector conveyed her remains with great solemnity, and attended with many hundred torches, though it was day-light, and interred them in the dormitory of our English monarchs, in a manner suitable to those of the mother of a personage of his then rank. At the restoration, her body was thrown (with others) into a hole, before the lodgings belonging to one of the canons or prebendaries, in St. Margaret's churchyard.

MRS. ELIZABETH CLEYPOLLE; *from an original miniature by Hoskins; in the collection of Thomas Coutts, esq. R. Cooper sc. 4to.*

MRS. ELIZABETH CLEYPOLLE; *in Simon's "Medals." G. Vertue sc. 4to.*

MRS. ELIZABETH CLEYPOLLE. *W. Richardson; 8vo.*

Elizabeth, the second and favourite daughter of Oliver Cromwell, was christened July 2, 1629, at St. John's church, in Huntingdon; and married John Cleypole, esq. eldest son of John Cleypole, esq. of Gray's Inn, whose congenial sentiments with Cromwell on political affairs paved the way to the match. Mrs. Cleypole had an elevation of mind and dignity of deportment, blended with the affability and mildness of the most humble, and was universally respected by all parties. She appears to have laboured under great bodily complaints, which, joined to the loss of a favourite child, hastened her dissolution. What is also generally allowed to have accelerated it, was the death of Dr. Hewit, who was beheaded, for endeavouring to bring in Charles the Second. The ineffectual attempts she made on her father to save the life of this person is accounted for, by the knowledge she had of his clerical capacity, frequently having attended his congregation when he preached; and the remembrance of his fate caused her to have repeated conferences with Oliver just before her death. In some of these, she painted the guilt of his ambition in the most glowing colours, which, says Lord Clarendon, exceedingly perplexed him; and observes, that he took much pains to prevent any of his attendants hearing; yet many expressions escaped her, which were heard by those near, respecting cruelty and blood: and she was particular in mentioning Dr. Hewit; the near approach of her dissolution giving her liberty to say what she formerly thought, yet durst not at the time express. It is however certain, that either what she said, or her death, affected him wonderfully, as he never after appeared cheerful, but settled into a confirmed melancholy to his death.

This amiable woman died at Hampton-court, amidst the prayers of all for her recovery, and her loss was lamented by the whole court, but particularly by her husband and father. No respect whatever was omitted that could be paid to her memory. The

Protector ordered the body to be removed from the palace in which she died to the painted chamber in Westminster, where it lay in state some time; and from thence conveyed, in the night of August 10th, in great pomp, to the dormitory of the English kings, where it was deposited in a vault made purposely to receive it. The inscription on the coffin was,

Depositum

*Illustrissimæ Dominae D. Elizabethæ,
nuper uxoris Honoratissimi Domini,*

Domini Johannis Claypole

Magistri Equitis;

necnon Filia Secundæ

Serenissimi & Celsissimi

Principis

Oliveri, Scotiae & Hiberniae

&c.

Protectoris;

Obiit

apud Aedes Hamptonienses,

Sexto die Augusti,

anno ætatis suæ Vicesimo Octavo,

Annoque Domini

1658.

In the year 1725, when alterations were making in Henry the Seventh's chapel, previous to an installation of the knights of the Bath, they discovered, near the steps of the founder's tomb, the vault of this lady. Mr. Fidoe, clerk of the works, observing the workmen extremely busy, and in confusion, went to them, when he found they had forced the silver plate (with the above inscription) from the coffin, and endeavouring to conceal it; Mr. Fidoe took it from them, and delivered it to Dr. Pearce, the dean, who said, he would not take any thing that had been deposited with the illustrious dead, and ordered it to be carefully replaced.

It is asserted that she was a warm partisan for King Charles I. as well as for Charles II. But it is a well known fact, that she constantly used all her influence in behalf of any who fell into misfortunes on account of their loyalty; indeed, all that were in distress partook of her pity, and very many of her bounty, which, with her munificence, rendered the very large allowance the Protector settled upon her inadequate.

LADY FRANCES RUSSELL, fourth and youngest daughter of Oliver Cromwell; *drawn and engraved by W. Bond, from a three-quarter portrait, in the possession of Oliver Cromwell, esq. 8vo.*

This lady is reported to have been much disappointed by her father, in his rejecting several honourable proffers made to him, to solicit her in marriage, particularly from King Charles the Second, during his exile,* and the Duke of Enghien, only son of the Prince of Conde; and at length permitted the addresses of an amiable young gentleman, the Honourable Robert Rich, esq. grandson and heir to Robert, earl of Warwick, and that without the knowledge of her father.

This alliance met with innumerable difficulties; one great reason why Oliver objected to it was, his having engaged her in marriage

* Lord Broghill (afterward earl of Orrery), who might be properly called the common friend of King Charles and the Protector, endeavoured to effect a reconciliation between them, by the former's marrying this lady, to which not only the king, but also she herself, and her mother, gave their assent; but as it was a delicate point to obtain Oliver's concurrence, it was not thought adviseable to be too precipitate, but to let the report circulate abroad before it was mentioned to the Protector: when it was judged proper to be broke out to him, Broghill went as usual to the palace, and being introduced to his highness in his closet, he asked, "Whence he came, and what news he had brought?" His lordship replied, "From the city, where I have heard strange news indeed!" "Ah! what is it?" "Very strange news indeed!" "What is it?" "Perhaps your highness will be offended." "I will not," replied Oliver hastily, "be it what it will." Broghill then, in a laughing way, said, "All the city news is, that you are going to restore the king, and marry him to Lady Frances." Oliver smiling, said, "And what do the fools think of it?" "They like it, and think it is the wisest thing you can do, if you can accomplish it." Cromwell looking steadfast at Broghill, "Do you believe so too?" who, finding the proposal pleasing to him, went on, "I do really believe it is the best thing you can do, to secure yourself." The Protector, walking about with his hands behind him, in a musing posture, turned about to his lordship, "Why do you believe it?" Upon which he endeavoured to convince Oliver of the expediency and necessity of the thing; that nothing was more easy to bring about the restoration, and that he would have the king for his son-in-law, and, in all probability, become grandfather to the heir of the crown. To this the Protector listened with attention, and traversing the apartment twice or thrice, said, "The king will never forgive me the death of his father." "Sir," replied his lordship, "you were one of many who were concerned in it, but you will be alone in the merit of restoring him; employ somebody to sound him upon it, and see how he will take it; I'll do it, if you think fit." "No, he will never forgive me his father's death;" besides, he is so damnably debauched, he cannot be trusted." His lordship was fearful of proceeding farther, and so the discourse took another turn.

to William Dutton, esq. who was bequeathed to Lady Frances by his uncle, John Dutton, of Sherborne, in Gloucestershire, esq. one of the richest men in the kingdom; who, by his will, dated Jan. 14, 1655, and proved June 30, 1657, left this bequest: "I humbly request and desire, that his highness, the lord-protector, will be pleased to take upon him the guardianship and disposing of my nephew William Dutton, and of that estate I, by deed of settlement, hath left him; and that his highness will be pleased, in order to my former desires, and according the discourse that hath passed betwixt us thereupon, that when he shall come to ripeness of age, a marriage may be had and solemnized betwixt my said nephew, William Dutton, and the Lady Frances Cromwell, his highness's youngest daughter, which I much desire, and (if it take effect) shall account it as a blessing from God."

Lady Frances and Mr. Rich, notwithstanding this and other impediments, overcame all obstacles, but not without great trouble, and were married Nov. 11, 1657, their nuptials being solemnized with great pomp and splendour.—The lady's happiness, which seemed so much to depend upon the gaining this husband, was but short lived, for he was cut off soon after, dying Feb. 16, having been married only two months; unfortunately she had no issue by Mr. Rich. Had he lived some time longer she would have been a countess; and had she had a son by him, the child would have inherited the title of Earl of Warwick.

She did not long remain a widow; her relation, Sir John Russell, bart. solicited and obtained her hand: by him she had a numerous family. The late baronet, Sir John Russell, was descended from this marriage. She had also the misfortune to bury this gentleman, not many years after their marriage; after which she had a posthumous son. She remained his widow till her death, which was the long space of fifty-one years. Unhappily for her, she saw the fine estate of the Russells ruined in supporting the laws and liberties of the kingdom, and by an attachment to the person of a monarch, who made but poor returns for so generous an assistance. The ample jointures she enjoyed were sufficient to have enriched her family, had they been managed with discretion, which it is probable they were not: frugality was seldom, or ever, adopted by any of her family, and, it may be presumed, was unknown to her.

She died Jan. 27, 1720-1, at the very advanced age of eighty-four, after surviving all her brothers and sisters. After Oliver was declared protector, his daughters resided chiefly in apartments

of one of the palaces; and such attention was paid to them by foreign princes and states, that their ambassadors constantly paid their compliments to these ladies, both when they came into, or left the kingdom.

DOROTHY, wife of Richard Cromwell, lord-protector; *an etching*; 4to. *Thane exc.*

Dorothy, wife of Richard Cromwell, was eldest daughter and coheiress of Richard Major, of Southampton, in the county of Hants, esq. Very little is known of her, considering that she was, at one time, the second person in the kingdom. There is every reason to suppose that she was scarce (if ever) at court during Oliver's protectorate, and never during that of her husband. Among all the illiberal things that were levelled against the protectorate house of Cromwell, her character is almost the only one that scandal has left untouched. She was married at Hursley, May 1, 1649, and died Jan. 5, 1675, in the forty-ninth year of her age, and was buried in the chancel of Hursley church, leaving behind her the character of a prudent, godly, practical Christian. By her husband (whom it is thought she never saw after he retired to the continent in 1660) she had nine children, six of whom died in their infancy.

Oliver Cromwell, her second son and heir, born at Hursley, July 11, 1656, upon his mother's death, succeeded, by the settlement made upon her marriage, to the manor of Merdon, at which time he was not of age by about three years. He was very active at the revolution, and would have raised a regiment of horse for the service of Ireland, if he might have been permitted to name his captains; but the cautious William, from his name, his post, and the advantages he had asked for, declined accepting the offer, as judging it imprudent to make the son of one, and grandson of another, who had sat upon his thrones, too popular at such a juncture.

In the reign of that king, he found it necessary, on some account or other, to present a petition to parliament; and gave his petition to a friend, a member, who took it to the House of Commons to present it. Just as this gentleman was entering the house with the petition in his hand, Sir Edward Seymour, the famous old Tory member, was also going in: on sight of Sir Edward so near him, the gentleman found his fancy briskly soli-

cited by certain ideas of fun, to make the surly, sour, old Seymour, carry up a petition for Oliver Cromwell. "Sir Edward," says he, stopping him on the instant, "will you do me a favour? I this moment recollect, that I must immediately attend a trial in Westminster Hall, which may keep me too late to give in this petition, as I promised to do this morning; 'tis mere matter of form; will you be so good as to carry it up for me?" "Give it me," said Sir Edward: the petition went directly into his pocket, and he into the house. When a proper opportunity happened to produce it, Seymour put himself upon his feet, and his spectacles, and began to read, "The humble petition of—of—of—of the devil!" said Seymour, "of Oliver Cromwell!" The roar of laughter in the house, at seeing him so fairly taken in, was too great for Sir Edward to stand it; so he flung down his petition, and ran out directly.

Oliver died May 11, 1705, and was buried with his family at Hursley, the 13th of the same month; and though he lived to be sixty-one years of age, he never was married. He is said to have possessed a great deal of the spirit of his grandfather, with something of his look and genius.

LADY PENELOPE GAGE; *from an original at Hengrave. R. Cooper sc. 4to. In Gage's "History and Antiquities of Hengrave, in Suffolk."*

Lady Penelope Darcy, third daughter of Thomas, earl of Rivers, by Mary his countess, had from her mother, in 1643, a settlement made on her and her heirs, of Hengrave and other property in Suffolk. It is said that Sir George Trenchard, Sir John Gage, and Sir William Hervey, each solicited her in marriage at the same time; and that to keep peace between the rivals, she threatened the first aggressor with her perpetual displeasure; humorously telling them, that if they would wait, she would have them all in their turns—a promise which the lady actually performed. The person first favoured by her was Sir George Trenchard, of Wolverton, in Dorsetshire. This marriage was soon followed by the death of her husband, without issue; and in the following year, Penelope married Sir John Gage, of Firle, in Sussex, whose descendants are now owners of Hengrave.

Lady Penelope remained a widow till the year 1642, when she married Sir William Hervey, of Ickworth, in Suffolk, who sat in

parliament for St. Edmund's Bury, in the third of King Charles the First, and was sheriff of Suffolk in 1650. By a former wife, Susan, daughter of Sir Robert Jermyn, of Rushbrook, he had several children, of whom Sir Thomas Hervey, a younger son, was father of John Hervey, first earl of Bristol. Mary, one of the daughters, in 1648, became the wife of Lady Penelope's third son, Sir Edward Gage. Upon this marriage, his mother gave them the manor of Chevington, and other lands in Suffolk, and settled upon him, in remainder, expectant on her decease, the manor of Hengrave, and her other Suffolk property. Sir William Hervey died on the 30th of September, 1660, and was buried at Ickworth. By his last marriage there was not any issue. Lady Penelope survived him a few months only.

DOMINA PASTON, 1659. *Faithorne sc. h. sh.*
This print is companion to that of Sir Wm. Paston.

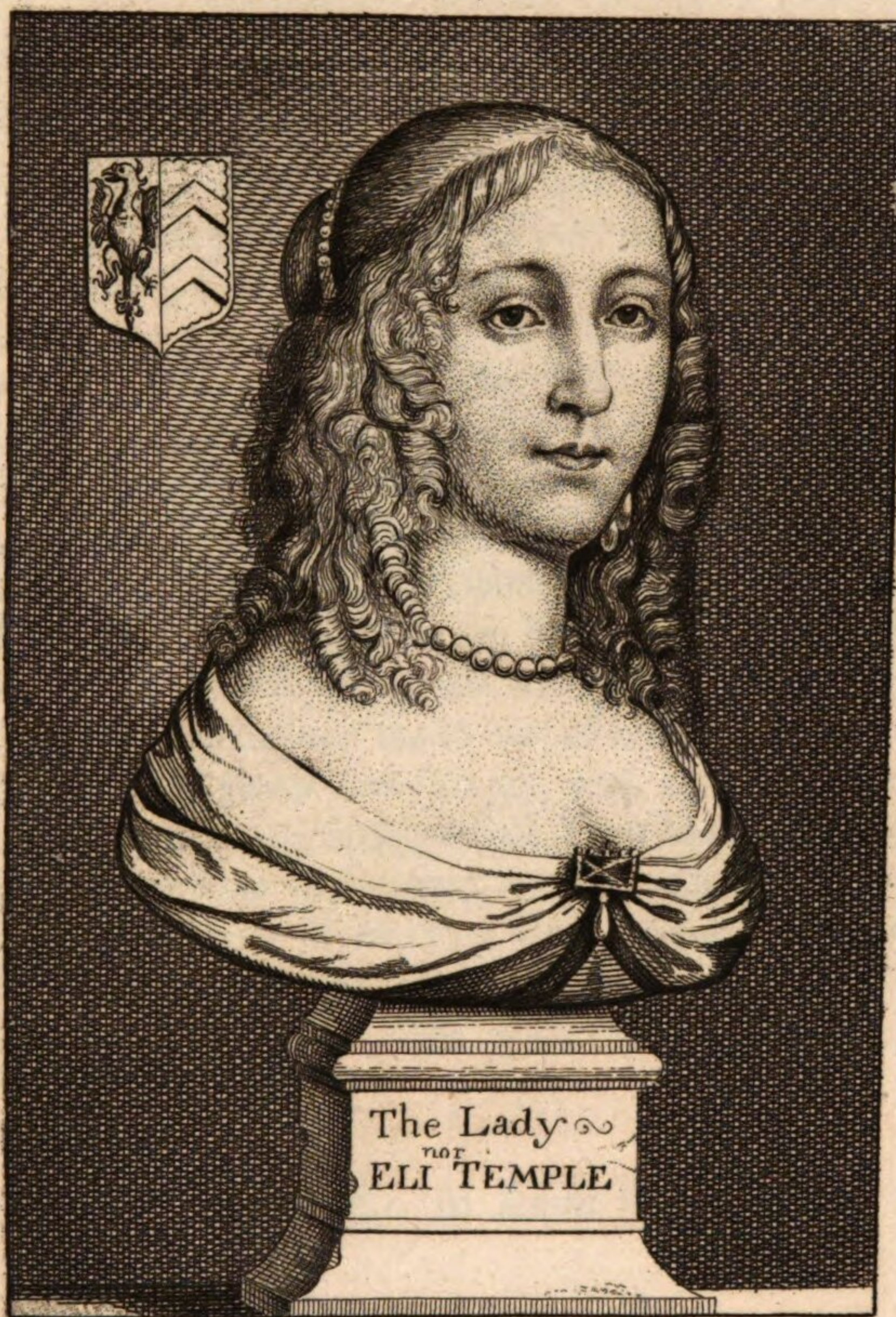
LADY PASTON ; oval, with arms. *W. Richardson.*

This lady appears from the arms, which are a chevron betwixt three owls, to be the second wife of Sir William Paston. His first was Catharine, eldest daughter of Robert Bertie, earl of Lindsey, who received his death's wound, valiantly fighting for Charles I. at Edge-hill ; and grand-daughter of the gallant Peregrine, lord Willoughby, of Eresby. It is observable that this lady and her husband were descended from two of the bravest men that we read of in our English annals. See "Biographia Britannica," article BERTIE. See also PASTON, Class VIII.

The LADY ELEANOR TEMPLE. *Gaywood f. 1658 ; 12mo.* *Four English verses.* *The plate is in the possession of the Duke of Buckingham.*

The LADY ELEANOR TEMPLE, &c. *W. Richardson.*

This is most probably the wife of Peter Temple, esq. of Leicestershire, styled, on the print, Sir Peter Temple. His wife being called Lady Eleanor, does not prove her to have been of a noble family. At this time, they had not established the distinction betwixt Eleanor Lady *** and Lady Eleanor ***, which last title is now applied



*Her Exact'st Portature neerest the Life
Is Vertues Patterne, Mother Mayd & Wife
Whose Names her Glorious Character to boast
This Liveing TEMPLE of the Holy Ghost*

Pub Feb 1. 1799 by W Richardson N^o 31 Strand.



to the daughters of peers. But it is at least doubtful whether her husband was a knight; and if he was, dame, not lady, is the proper prefix to the Christian name of a baronet's or knight's wife.

LADY KATHARINE HARRINGTON, wife to Sir James Harrington, *Æt.* 36, 1654; *octagon. Faithorne sc. 4to.*

There seems to be no doubt that this is the portrait of Katharine, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Dorrel, of Buckinghamshire,* and wife of Mr. Harrington, commonly called Sir James Harrington, the well-known author of "The Commonwealth of Oceana," and the translator of the first six books of the "Æneis:" but it is certain that she was not married to him till after the restoration.† He was then almost totally changed in body and mind: his constitution was broken, and his intellects visibly impaired, by a tedious imprisonment, by harsh treatment, and as some believe, from the effects of poison. This lady was, in her younger years, not only admired for her personal accomplishments, but greatly celebrated for her wit. Mr. Harrington made his addresses to her when she was in the pride of youth and beauty, and surrounded with admirers. He was then undistinguished from the crowd; but she afterward, from motives of interest, became his wife. As he did not meet with the returns of affection from her that he expected, an open rupture ensued soon after their marriage: but they were soon reconciled, and he treated her with great civility to the end of his life.

MRS. JANE LANE; in Lord Clarendon's "*History*;" 8vo.

MRS. LANE; on horseback, with Charles II. in Clarendon's "*History*."

MRS. JANE LANE; oval, in a square; in Charles's "*Preservation after the Battle of Worcester*." J. Scott.

* Several of the Dorrel family lie buried in the church of West Wycomb, Bucks.

† See "Biographia," IV. p. 2538.

MRS. JANE LANE. *R. Cooper sc.*

MRS. LANE. *Stow sc. From an original picture in the collection of Sir Hugh Smith.*

The following is said to have been done for Mrs. Lane; an anonymous portrait after Moysner, by W. Hollar, 1645.

MRS. JANE LANE. *R. Cooper sc.*

Mrs. Lane was a woman of uncommon sense and spirit, and famous for assisting Charles II. in his escape, after the fatal battle of Worcester. The royal fugitive, disguised in her father's livery, rode before her on horseback, from Bentley Hall, in Staffordshire,* to Mr. Norton's, near Bristol. This adventure was conducted with such singular address, that the king passed unnoticed through that long journey. Her services were amply rewarded at the restoration. She was afterward married to Sir Clement Fisher, baronet, of Packington Hall, in Warwickshire.†

MRS. SUSANNAH PERWICH; *in an oval; 8vo. P. Rogerson del. T. Cross sc. Eight English verses.*

SUSANNAH PERWICH, &c. *W. Richardson.*

Susannah, daughter of Robert Perwich, whose wife was mistress of a very noted boarding-school, at Hackney, was the admiration of all that knew her, for her accomplishments of body and mind.

* Bentley Hall was the seat of Mr. Lane, and about twelve miles from Boscobel Wood, where the king was concealed in an oak. Col. John Lane, brother to Mrs. Jane, was aiding in his escape.

† "Life of Major Bernardi," by himself, p. 5, and 6. That author informs us, that after the king arrived at the late Sir George Norton's house, near Bristol, he went into the kitchen, by the advice of his supposed mistress, the better to conceal himself: and that, as he was "standing by the fire-side, near the jack, the cook-maid desired him to wind it up; and he fumbling until the spit stood still, the maid struck him, and calling him a black blockhead, asked where the devil he had lived, that he had not learnt to wind up a jack? The king modestly answered her with a blush, that he was a poor tradesman's son, and had not been long in his lady's service."—Bernardi's "Life," p. 6 and 7.



P. Rogerson del.

*Here's all that's left. Reader, untimely Death
 Hath Snatcht the rest; hee needs would stop the breath
 Of this our sweet harmonious Queene of love
 And by her lifeles picture plainly proue
 Nor Goodnes, Beauty, Breeding, finest parts
 Where sin is found can Shend from his feirce darts.
 But what th' Effigies wants, the Booke will tell
 Her Inward Splendors, looke and View them well.*

From a rare Print in the Collection of Sir W.^m Musgrave Bart.

Published as the Act directs Sep^r 15794 by W^m Richardson. Castle Street Leicester Square.



She had not only that quickness of apprehension, and readiness of elocution which is natural to her own sex, but a solidity of judgment rarely seen in men. Such was the pregnancy of her parts, that of eight hundred ladies educated in her mother's school, there was not one that ever attained to half her excellence in music, dancing, and those other useful and ornamental qualifications in which ladies are usually educated. Music was so peculiarly adapted to her genius, that she excelled on several instruments; and was, at about fourteen, well qualified to play any thing on the treble viol in concert, at first sight. Lawes, Simpson, Jenkins, and other celebrated masters of music, listened to her with admiration, when she sung or played their compositions, or her own. Her name was so well known abroad, that she was frequently visited by foreigners of eminence. But of all her excellences, as the author of her "Life" assures us, her piety was the greatest; and her highest qualification was to die the death, as she had lived the life, of a Christian. *Ob.* 3 July, 1661, *Æt.* 25. See her "Life," by John Batchiler, both in prose and verse, with various anagrams and acrostics on her name, 12mo. 1661; before which is her portrait.

DORCAS BRABAZON. *Georgii Lane, eq. au. dilect. conjur.* 1662. In Simon's "*Medals*," plate 22.

Lady Lane, daughter of Sir Anthony Brabazon, of Tallaghstown, in the county of Louth, knt. married 1644, to Sir George Lane, principal secretary of state, and privy-counsellor to King Charles II. in Ireland. *Ob.* 1671.

MADAMA KILLEGRE, (*perhaps*) Killegrew. *Hollar f.* 1652; *half length.*

MADAM KILLEGREW. *Gaywood sc.*

* * * * *

An anonymous portrait of a woman: her hair is dressed in many formal curls, which nearly resemble bottle-screws. This is the only similar idea that occurs to me at present; and I shall look no farther, as it is

sufficient to express my meaning. The following lines are under the head:

“Lo here a beauty in her morn, who shakes
Day from her hair; and whose perfection makes
The sun amaz'd, a heaven on earth to view: *
So much can birth and education do.”

I have the first leaf only of the dedication belonging to the book to which this very ugly print of a great beauty was prefixed. This is the address:

“To the true mirror of her sex, the truly honourable Mrs. Ellinor Pargiter; and to the most accomplished, with all real perfections, Mrs. Eliz. Washington, her only daughter, and heiress to the truly honourable Laurence Washington, Esquire, lately deceased.” It is probable, that this beauty, who dazzled the sun out of countenance, “*Vultus nimium fulgidus aspici*,” soon changed her name; and especially as she was heiress to a man of fortune.† It is to be regretted that a lady of so many accomplishments should be so little known, and that the engraver has given us so vile an idea of the splendour of her beauty.

JANE, LADY CÆSAR, daughter of Sir Edward Barkham, knt. lord mayor of London in 1622, and wife of Sir Charles Cæsar, knt. master of the Rolls, married 1626, died June 16, 1661, aged 60; buried at Bennington, in Herts. *R. Wilkinson exc. 4to.*

This lady, the daughter of Sir Edward Barkham, knight, and alderman of London, who had served the office of mayor in 1622, was the second wife of Sir Charles Cæsar, master of the Rolls, by whom she had issue, Julius, the short-lived heir, rather to his father's contagious disease than to his estates, who died of the small-pox, five days after Sir Charles, on the 11th of December, 1642; Henry, who succeeded his father in the paternal estate;

* I was about to censure this passage, till I recollected an observation of Mr. Bickerstaff, “That a metaphor cannot be carried too far, when it is applied to a lady's charms.” See the “Tatler,” No. 34.

† We learn from Collins's “Peerage,” that the first Earl Ferrers married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Laurence Washington, esq. of Caresden, in Wiltshire.

Charles, and Edward, who died infants, the former in 1634, the latter in 1639; a second Charles, who lived to the age of maturity; a daughter, Jane, who also fell a victim on the 3d of November, 1642, at the age of two years, to the small-pox, about a month before her father became infected.

Sir Charles's relict died in the house of her son, Charles Cæsar, at Much Hadam, in Herts, June 16, 1661. She had passed most of the years of her widowhood at Linwood, in Lincolnshire, on an estate which probably was settled on her at her marriage, and which, with other property in that county, seems to have composed her marriage portion. She had also made purchases in Lincolnshire; for, by her will, dated April 15th, 1657, and proved Nov. 16th, 1661; she bequeaths to her "youngest son, Charles, the lands which she had bought of William Hastings, of Ashfordby, in the parish of Billesby; and of Thomas Wright, of East Raysin; and of Jeremiah Walker, of Appley; all in that county;" with a charge that he should sell them, if required, to her eldest son, Sir Henry, at the price which she had paid for them. To Charles also, who seems to have been her favourite son, she gives 1000*l.* and the great jewel, which was left to her by her mother, the Lady Barkham; and to Sir Henry, only 100*l.* for mourning, because of former gifts, such as the use of 1000*l.* for nine years; also 400*l.* &c."

Her husband, his first lady, herself, and all her children, with the exception of Charles, are buried at Bennington. On the tomb of this lady is inscribed, "Here lyeth the body of the most vertuous, charitable, and truly religious lady, Dame Jane Cæsar, daughter to Sir Edward Barkham, knt. lord mayor of London; late wife of Sir Charles Cæsar, knt. master of the Rolls, by whom she had nine children, two only surviving her, viz. Sir Henry Cæsar, knt. lord of this manor, and Charles Cæsar, of Much Hadham, esq. She lived wife to Sir Charles Cæsar fifteen years, and remained his widow eighteen. She died in the 60th year of her age, at Much Hadham, in this county, much honoured and lamented, June 16, and was here interred, June 27, 1661, in hopes of a blessed resurrection."

CLASS XII.

PERSONS REMARKABLE FROM A SINGLE CIRCUMSTANCE IN THEIR LIVES, &c.

RICHARD PENDERILL, a farmer, who helped to preserve Charles II. after the fatal battle of Worcester. See the reign of CHARLES, in which his portrait was painted.

WILLIAM PENDERILL, brother to the former. His portrait, which represents him in the eighty-fourth year of his age, was probably drawn in the reign of William III.

JAMES NAYLOR, born at Ardesloe (Ardesley) near Wakefield, in Yorkshire, “was an Independent, and served quarter-master in the parliament army, about the year 1641; turned Quaker in 1641, (1651-2); was punished for blasphemy, 1656; author of many books. He died at Holm, in Huntingdonshire, 1600, aged 44.” *T. Preston f.*

JAMES NAYLOR; *in a large hat. F. Place; scarce.*

JAMES NAYLOR; *in a large hat. R. Grave sc.*

JAMES NAYLOR; *a large B. in his forehead; a small print. In Pagit's “Heresiography.”*

I take this to be the only genuine likeness of him.

This enthusiastic visionary, who was converted to Quakerism by George Fox, was some time an admired preacher among the people

of that religion. As his features bore a near resemblance to the common pictures of Christ, it struck his imagination that he was transformed into Christ himself. He presently assumed the character of the Messiah, and was acknowledged as such by his deluded followers. He affected to heal the sick, and raise the dead; and entered triumphantly into Bristol, attended by many of this sect, who strewed his way with leaves and branches of trees, crying, "Hosanna, blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord."* He was pilloried, burnt through the tongue, and branded with a B in his forehead, for blasphemy, and was moreover sentenced to be whipped, and confined to hard labour. The discipline of a prison soon restored him to his senses.† One of his books is entitled, "Milk for Babes, &c. written in the Time of the Confinement of his outward Man in prison." Lond. 1661; 4to.

"The Portraiture of MARTHA HATFIELD." *She is represented lying in a bed, in one of the trances of which the book that it belongs to gives an account. The print is prefixed to "The wise Virgin, or a wonderful Narration of the various Dispensations of God towards a Child of eleven Years of Age; wherein, as his Severity hath appeared in afflicting, so also his Goodness, both in enabling her (when stricken dumb, deaf, and blind, through the Prevalency of the Disease) at several Times to utter many glorious Truths concerning Christ, Faith, and other Subjects; and also in recovering her, without the use of any external Means, lest the Glory should be given to any other; to the Wonderment of many that came far and near to see and hear her, with some Observations in the fourth Year since her Recovery."* By James Fisher, a Servant of Christ, and late Minister of the Gospel, in Sheffield; the 5th edition, 1664. The epistle dedicatory, by the author, is dated the 20th Jan. 1652.

* Coke's "Detection," &c. p. 59, 60.

† See his Recantation in Lord Somer's "Tracts," II. 272.

MARTHA HATFIELD; *copied from the above, in Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."*

This title so fully expresses the contents of the book, that nothing more need be added, but only that she was the daughter of Anthony and Faith Hatfield, of Leighton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and was twelve years old, the 27th of September, 1652; that she was seized with the disorder which the author calls the spleen wind, on the 6th of April, the same year, and suffered repeated convulsions, and was rapt into several trances, till the 9th of December following, when she was restored to her senses. She continued in this state when the book was first published with an imprimatur, signed "Joseph Caryl, 18 April, 1653." The licenser says, that "the truth of the particulars related in the Narrative will be avouched by many persons of worth," and concludes thus: "We hope, reader, those that are engaged in this work dare not commit such an impiety as to gull the world with a forgery." This seems to intimate that Caryl himself suspected the truth of the relation, which will naturally remind the reader of the story of Elizabeth Barton, the pretended holy maid of Kent. This pious fraud was so artfully managed as to deceive even Sir Thomas More, who cannot be supposed accessory to any kind of imposture.

ROGER CRAB; *a wood-cut; whole length; four English verses. Before his Life, to which is prefixed this title: "The English Hermit, or the Wonder of this Age; being a Relation of the Life of Roger Crab, living near Uxbridge,* taken from his own Mouth, shewing his strange, reserved, and unparalleled Kind of Life, who counteth it a Sin against his Body and Soul, to eat any Sort of Flesh, Fish, or living Creature, or to drink any Wine, Ale, or Beer. He can live with three farthings a week. His constant Food is Roots and Herbs; as Cabbage, Turnips, Carrots, Dock-Leaves, and Grass; also Bread and Bran, without Butter or Cheese. His clothing Sackcloth. He left the Army,*

* At Ickenham.





Hereto your view's presented the great Eater,
Marriot the Lawyer, *Graves-Innes* Cormorant;
 Who for his Gutt is become a meer Cheater:
 Those that will feed him, Councell shall not want.

and kept a Shop at Chesham, and hath now left off that, and sold a considerable Estate to give to the Poor; shewing his Reasons from the Scripture: Mar. x. 21. Jer. xxxv.—Wherefore, if Meat make my Brother to offend, I will eat no flesh, while the World standeth, &c. 1 Cor. viii. 13."

ROGER CRAB; in *Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."*

ROGER CRAB. *W. Richardson.*

Dr. Cheyne, who was an advocate for the Lessian diet, and mentions the longevity of some of the ancient ascetics of the desert, who lived on that kind of food, probably never heard of this strange humorist; or if he did, he passed him over in silence, as a madman, who seems to have destroyed himself, by eating bran, grass, dock-leaves, and such other trash as was comprehended within his pious plan of living for three farthings a week. If Crab had resided in France or Italy, he would indubitably have retired into the monastery of La Trappe. He died the 11th of September, 1680, in the 60th year of his age, and was buried at St. Dunstan's, Stepney; where there was a tomb, with an epitaph to his memory. See Lysons's "Stepney."

MARRIOT, the great eater; *h. sh. several English verses.*

MARRIOT; *at the shambles; 12mo.*

MARRIOT; *with wooden shoes, &c. W. Richardson.*

MARRIOT, the great eater; in *Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."*

Marriot was a lawyer of Gray's Inn, who piqued himself upon the brutal qualifications of a voracious appetite, and a powerful digestive faculty; and deserves to be placed no higher in the scale of beings than a cormorant or an ostrich. He increased his natural capacity for food by art and application; and had as much vanity

in eating to excess, as any monk ever had in starving himself. See two copies of verses upon him among the works of Charles Cotton, esq.

BARBARA URSELIN, &c. *Isaac Brunn delin. et sc. 1653. She is represented playing on the harpsichord: underneath is a Dutch inscription. I never saw but one proof of this print, which is in the collection of the Earl of Bute.* Copied by W. Richardson.*

The lively portraiture of BARBARA, wife to Michael VANBECK, born at Augsburg, in High Germany; the daughter of Balthasar and Anne Ursler;† aged 29, A^o. Dom. 1658. R. Gaywood f. Lond. The following note was written under one of these prints which is, or was lately, in the possession of Mr. Frederick, bookseller in Bath:‡

“This woman I saw in Ratcliffe Highway, in the year 1668, and was satisfied she was a woman.”—John Bulfinch.

The face and hands of this woman are represented hairy all over. Her aspect resembles that of a monkey. She has a very long and large spreading beard, the hair of which hangs loose and flowing like the hair of the head. She is playing on an organ. Vanbeck married this frightful creature, on purpose to carry her about for a show.

HANNAH TRAPNEL; *in the dress of a Quaker, listening to the inspiration of an evil spirit. Gaywood fecit; 4to. very scarce.*

* The Catalogue of Heads, in this second edition (1775), has been enlarged from the grand collection of prints in the possession of the Earl of Bute, in which is a great number of English portraits, and many of them very rare. Lord Mountstuart was pleased, in the most obliging manner, to point out to me some considerable additions to the biographical part of this work.

† Urslerin.

‡ I have heard that it was purchased by Mr. Bull about 1775.



BARBARA URSELIN.

Born at Augsburg. Wife to Michael Vanbeck

Published by W.^m Richardson. Castle Street, Leicester Fields.

HANNAH TRAPNEL, *a Quaker and pretended prophetess.* *J. Berry sc. 4to. Copied from the above.*

This woman, who was a follower of James Naylor, took up her residence for some time in the neighbourhood of Whitehall, where she fell into several trances, in which she uttered strong expressions, as revelation against the person and government of Oliver Cromwell. For these she was sent to Bridewell, as an impostor and vagabond. She afterward inclined to the fanatical party, and went on pilgrimage to visit Carew the regicide, who was confined by Cromwell's order in Pendennis Castle. Sewel in his History of the Quakers, notices "a certain woman that came into the parliament house with a pitcher in her hand, which she breaking before them, said, So should they be broken to pieces: which came to pass not long after." This could be no other than Hannah Trapnel. See Sewel's "History of the Quakers," p. 185.

JAMES HIND; *oval; cut in wood; prefixed to his "Confession."*

JAMES HIND; *oval; from the above. W. Richardson.*

JAMES HIND; *on horseback, in armour; (portrait of Charles II.)*

James Hind declares in his confession, May 2, 1649, "I departed England and went to the Hague; but after three days departed for Ireland, and landed at Galloway, and was corporal to the Marquis of Ormond's life-guards; was wounded at Youghall, in the right arm and hand; made an escape to Duncannon, thence to Scilly, and the Isle of Man; went to Scotland, sent a letter to his majesty, and represented my services, &c. which was favourably accepted; for no sooner had the king notice of my coming, but immediately I had admittance and kissed his hand, and commended me to the Duke of Buckingham, then present; came to England, was in the engagement of Warrington and Worcester, where I kept the field till the king fled; and in the evening, the gates being full of flying persons, I leaped over the wall by myself only, travelled the country, and lay three days under bushes and hedges, because of the soldiery, till I came to Sir John Packing-

ton's woods, where I lay five days; and afterward came on foot to London, by the name of James Brown; lodged five weeks in London, and was taken November 9th, 1651, at Dowry's the barber, near Dunstan's church, in Fleet-street. This is all that was declared by him, who remains captived in close prison in the gaol of Newgate.—JAMES HIND.

ABRAHAMUS WOOFÉ, *Æt.* 60; emblems; battle at bottom.

Among the curious pamphlets in the British Museum, is one entitled, "The Tyranny of the Dutch against the English, wherein is exactly declared the (almost invaluable) loss which the Commonwealth of England hath sustained by their usurpation, and likewise the sufferings and losses of Abraham Woofé, then factor at Lantore, and others in the island of Banda; never published before, formerly collected in loose sheets by Mr. Woofé himself, and now illustrated and extracted out of his papers by John Quarles. London, printed by John Crowch and Thomas Wilson, and are to be sold at Mr. Woofé's house over the Water Gate, in Cole Harbour, 1653; 8vo. 86 pages.

The title-page shews Woofé was in England; we gather this also from the following lines in the explanation of the frontispiece, in which is Woofé's portrait.

"But Heav'n thought good, to make this truth appear
By Woofé; then clouded *there*, now shining *here*."

The frontispiece represents the cruelties of the Dutch, after the taking of Lantore. The dedication to Oliver Cromwell is signed "Abraham Woofé."

The following anonymous portraits belong to the Interregnum, or the reign of Charles II.

A half length of a man, THOMAS MANLEY; prefixed to his "Paraphrase on Job;" hair, black cap, sash, and shoulder-knot; four verses:

"The pencil can no more," &c.

T. Cross sc. 8vo.

Another portrait of a man in a loose robe, black cap, short falling band; "Firma nobis Fides," in a label over the arms. Faithorne sc.

A man in a cloak, holding a pen; with several verses:

"This picture represents a heavenly mind," &c.

T. Cross sc. 12mo.

REMARKS ON DRESS.

It appears by the broad seal of Charles II. in Sandford, dated 1653, that he wore long hair and whiskers. It also appears from the prints of him, in Sir William Lower's account of his entertainment at the Hague, the same year, that he sometimes wore a large cravat, and, at other times, a long falling band with tassels. His ruffles were large, his doublet short, his boots were also short, with large tops, his hair long, with a lock on the right side much longer than the rest.

Mr. Benlowes, in his "Theophila," published in 1652, has given us a print of a man of mode. In his hat, the brim of which is extended horizontally, is a large feather: it inclines much to the right side, as if it were falling off his head. His hair is very long, his ruffles are double, his doublet reaches no lower than the waistband of his breeches; his sword is enormous, and suspended to a belt, which comes over his right shoulder; his breeches are large, with puffs like small blown bladders, quite round the knees; his boots are very short, with fringed tops, which are near as ample in their dimensions as the brim of his hat.* It appears from the same author, that black patches were sometimes worn by the beaux at the time of the Interregnum.† Short hair, short bands, long cloaks, and long visages, frequently occur in the portraits of this period.

* See "Theophila," p. 210.

† Ibid. p. 194, Stanza viii.—At this period, a bill against the vice of painting, wearing black patches, and immodest dress of women, was read in the House of Commons. See the "Parliamentary History."

At the same time was published a pamphlet, entitled "The Loathsomeness of long Hair, with an Appendix against Painting, Spots, naked Breasts," &c.

Patches, which derived their origin from the Indians, were called, in the dialect of the vulgar, *beauty spots*; but were, in reality, spots of deformity, and would have

Mr. Benlowes has also given us prints of two ladies, engraved by Hollar; one in a summer, the other in a winter dress. The former is without a cap, has her hair combed like a wig, except that which grows on the crown of the head, which is nicely braided, and rounded in a knot. Her neck-handkerchief is surrounded with a deep scalloped lace, and her cuffs are laced much in the same manner. The sleeves of her gown have many slashes, through which her linen is very conspicuous: her fan is of the modern make. The latter is represented in a close black hood, and a black mask,* which just conceals her nose. She wears a sable tippet, and holds a large muff of the same kind, which entirely hides her arms.

The strings of the falling band hung down to the breast, with tassels or other curious work, to which some would foppishly add other ornaments, as the old epigram following shews:

“ A reverend dean, with band starch'd and clean,
Was to preach before the king;
In his band-strings was spy'd a ring there was ty'd,
Was not that a pretty thing?
The ring without doubt, was the thing put him out;
That he could not tell what was next;
For all that was there, did say and declare
He handled it more than the text.”

been so esteemed had they been natural. Sir Kenelm Digby informs us, that the following fact was well known to all the English court.

A lady, who was his relation, and who, as he says, was “niece of Fortescu, the daughter of Count Arundel,” made him a visit. She was then in all the pride of her beauty, which she endeavoured to heighten with artificial embellishments, and was particularly nice in her patches, to which Sir Kenelm had an aversion. He brought several arguments to dissuade her from the use of these savage ornaments. Among others, as she was with child, he said, “Have you no apprehension that your child may be born with half-moons upon his face; or rather, that all the black which you bear up and down in small portions, may assemble in one, and appear in the middle of his forehead?” This remonstrance occasioned her leaving off the practice of patching; but his words made such an impression upon her imagination, that the daughter of whom she was then pregnant, was born with a spot “as large as a crown of gold,” in the middle of her forehead.—Digby’s “Discourse concerning the Powder of Sympathy,” p. 101, edit. 1658.

* It is well known that the mask has concealed many immoralities, and that it was long worn by women of intrigue, and prostitutes of the town. Dryden, in the epilogue to his “Love Triumphant,” mentions “Masks and Misses”† as persons of much the same character. It was indeed frequently worn by women of the strictest virtue; and generally on the first night of a comedy, in the reign of Charles II.

† The word *Miss* was formerly used for a woman of ill fame.

John Owen, dean of Christ Church, and vice-chancellor of Oxford, went in querpo, like a young scholar, with powdered hair; his band-strings with very large tassels, a large set of ribands at his knees, with tags at the end of them; Spanish leather boots with large lawn tops, and his hat mostly cocked.

After the close-stool-pan sort of hat, came in the sugar-loaf or high-crowned hat; these, though mightily affected by both sexes, were so very incommodious, that every puff of wind blowing them off, they required the almost constant employment of one hand to secure them.

FOREIGNERS.

HENRICUS CAROLUS DE LA TREMOU-

ILLÉ, &c. nobilissimi Ordinis Garteri Eques; in
known. P. Philippe &c.

Charles de la Tremouille, styled "Prince de Tarantaise," was son of Henry de la Tremouille, duke of Thouars. He was elected knight companion of the Garter, together with Henry, duke of Gloucester, in 1333, at Paris; was installed at Windsor, in April, 1334. He died in his father's lifetime, the 14th of September, 1373.

He was husband of the Princess of Tarantaise, so often mentioned in the letters of Adam de Severyn.

There is a print by Nantouillet, after Champaigne, of

HENRY of ORLEANS, duke of Longueville and

Crequy. This was probably the same person that was sent ambassador to Cromwell, together with Mancini, nephew to Cardinal Mazarine.

ERIC ROSENKRANTZ, Sigmund de Rosenholm,

&c. A. F. a small print in Hofman.

Eric Rosenkrantz, who visited England in the reign of Charles I. from a motive of curiosity, was, in 1633, sent hither on an extraordinary embassy, in conjunction with PEDER REETZ, of whom Hofman has also given us a print. Cromwell, who considered

APPENDIX

THE INTERREGNUM.

FOREIGNERS.

HENRICUS CAROLUS DE LA TREMOUILLE, &c. nobilissimi Ordinis Garterii Eques; *in armour. P. Philippe sc.*

Charles de la Tremouille, styled "Prince de Tarente," was son of Henry de la Tremouille, duke of Thovars. He was elected knight companion of the Garter, together with Henry, duke of Gloucester, in 1653, at Paris; was installed at Windsor, in April, 1661. He died in his father's lifetime, the 14th of September, 1672.

He was husband of the Princess of Tarente, so often mentioned in the letters of Madam de Sevigné.

There is a print by Nantueil, after Champaigne, of HENRY of ORLEANS, duke of Longueville and Crequi.

This was probably the same person that was sent ambassador to Cromwell, together with Mancini, nephew to Cardinal Mazarine.

ERIC ROSENKRANTZ, Seigneur de Rosenholm, &c. *A. F. f. a small bust in Hofman.*

Eric Rosenkrantz, who visited England in the reign of Charles I. from a motive of curiosity, was, in 1652, sent hither on an extraordinary embassy, in conjunction with PEDER REETZ, of whom Hofman has also given us a print. Cromwell who considered

Rosenkrantz as a young minister without experience, asked him whether there were many such forward geniuses among the Danes who were qualified to manage the arduous affairs of state before their beards were grown? Rosenkrantz, who had occasion for all his temper and discretion not to say too much or too little upon this attack, replied, with an admirable firmness, "Sir, my beard, though it be young, is, however, older than your republic." The Protector, from this smart reply, conceived a different opinion of him, and treated him with much higher regard.* He died in 1681. Peder Reetz, lord of Tygestrup, died in 1674, having been chancellor, privy-counsellor, and chief treasurer, to the King of Denmark.

JACOBUS CATS, Browsershavius, Ord. Holl. Advocatus, Sigillorum Custos, &c. *Ob.* 12 Sept. 1660; *without the engraver's name.*

JACOBUS CATS; *in an oval; supported by many Cupids; Æt.* 77, 1655; *folio.*

This eminent person is memorable as a lawyer, a politician, and a poet. He came first into England to consult Dr. Butler, in a hectic case; and, twice afterward, in quality of ambassador, in the reign of Charles I. and in the protectorate of Cromwell, having been here at the time of the engagement betwixt Blake and Tromp. He soon after retired to Chelsea, where his lodging, and that of two others who were joined with him in the embassy, was surrounded by soldiers. This greatly alarmed them: but, as Cromwell told him upon his complaint, it was to prevent their being torn to pieces by the mob, who were extremely exasperated against the Dutch. He and his colleagues were hereupon secretly sent away with great care and dispatch by command of the Protector.

MENASSEH BEN ISRAEL. *Rembrandt f.* 1636; *etched with uncommon nature and spirit, 4to.* See the "Catalogue of the Works of Rembrandt," No. 250.

MENASSEH BEN ISRAEL, *Æt.* 38, 1642. *Salom Italia.*

* "Hofman," artic. ROSENKRANTZ, p. 50.

Menasseh Ben Israel, a learned rabbi and physician, and the chief of the Jews who resided in the Low Countries, was an agent in their behalf with the Protector for their settlement in England; for which he is said, by several writers, to have offered him 200,000*l.* but upon condition that St. Paul's cathedral should have been appropriated to their use.* This tempting proposal persuaded Cromwell, at least he pretended to be persuaded, that the cause of the Jews was the cause of God, and that their establishment would be in order to their conversion, as Christianity, in its purity, was to be found in England, particularly among the Independents. This met with the strongest opposition from the generality of the people, especially the clergy; several of whom, contrary to the instructions which they had received from Cromwell, exerted the whole force of their arguments against the rabbi, in a set disputation, and backed it with all the weight of their authority. Heath, in his "*Flagellum*,"† tells us, that Oliver "gulled the Jews of their earnest-money." Mention is made of several of Ben Israel's works in the Bodleian Catalogue. His "*Vindiciæ Judæorum*," published soon after his return to Holland, has been mentioned to his credit by several writers, who, though no friend to the Jews, were inclined to do justice to his uncommon candour and abilities. The completest account of his character and writings is in Wolfius's "*Bibliotheca Hebræa*."

CHRISTIAN RAVIUS, of Berlin, of whom there is a print in 12mo. which corresponds with that of Williams, or Willisum, was, at this time, a professor of Hebrew in London.

* Tovey, in his "*Anglia Judaica*," p. 259, says, "As soon as King Charles was murdered, the Jews petitioned the *council of war* to endeavour a repeal of that act of parliament which had been made against them, promising, in return, to make them a present of 500,000*l.* provided that they could likewise procure the cathedral of St. Paul to be assigned them for a synagogue, and the Bodleian library at Oxford to begin their traffic with; which piece of service, it seems, was undertaken, by those *honest men*, at the solicitation of Hugh Peters and Harry Marten, whom the Jews employed as their brokers, but without any success."† See what Tovey says of Menasseh Ben Israel, p. 280, &c.

† P. 167.

‡ Monteth's "*History of Great Britain*," p. 473.

CHRISTIANUS RAVIUS, *Berlinus; in an oval; Æt. 32; ships in the distance; 12mo. This was afterward altered to Williams.*

After he had spent about eight years in foreign universities, he, in 1613, became a sojourner at Oxford. He was, for his oriental learning, patronised by Archbishop Usher; and was, by Grotius, recommended and introduced to Cardinal Richelieu, who would have sent him as his agent into the Eastern countries; but he declined the proposal, alleging his attachment to the archbishop, who was indeed a very generous patron. It is certain, that he was at Constantinople in 1639, and that he there became acquainted with the learned Pococke. In 1648, having taken the covenant, he was, by the powers in being, appointed fellow of Magdalen College, in Oxford. Mr. Wood, whose account of him is chiefly taken from the dedication of his "Discourse of the Oriental Tongues," addressed to Primate Usher, has mentioned all his writings, of which this "Discourse," is the most considerable. He is censured, in "Dr. Pococke's Life,"* as a man of little judgment and great indiscretion in his conduct. He died in Germany, in 1677. His portrait is prefixed to his "Grammar of the Oriental Languages," 8vo. 1649.

JOANNES RULITIUS, Kirchbergæ natus 1602; Æt. 50. Heidelbergam redux; Ministerio functus Dorcestriæ annos 5; Heidelbergæ, 1; Amstelodami in Ecclesia Anglica, 4; ibidem in Germanica, 13. C. *Dusart ad vivum del. J. Brower sc. four Latin verses; h. sh.*

D. JOHANNES RULITIUS, &c. *four Dutch verses; half sheet. H. de Mayer f.*

I have placed this person here according to the date of his age; perhaps improperly. I know no more of him than what is inscribed on his print.

* P. 14, &c. 33. 52.

ΛΕΟΝΑΡΔΟΣ ΦΙΛΑΡΑΣ, ΥΙΟΣ, ΙΩΑΝΝΟΥ, ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣ. *Claud Mellan del. et sc. h. sh. See a particular description of this print in Florent Le Compte.*

LEONARD PHILARAS. *Piccino, ad vivum, 1658.*

Leonard Philaras, a native of Athens, was minister from the Duke of Parma to the King of France. He was a man of eminent learning, and one of Milton's foreign correspondents. In his Twelfth Epistle, which is addressed to him, he mentions the receipt of one of his letters, together with this head: "missam deinde salutem cum effigie," &c. In his Fifteenth, which is particularly curious, he gives him a circumstantial account of his blindness. Philaras, who deplored his calamity, made him a visit in London, and encouraged him not to despair of a cure. Milton was then Latin secretary to the Protector.

"RIGEP DANDULO, a Turk by seven descents, came into England with Abde Aga, agent from the illustrious Hamet Basha, of Argier; and was here baptized into the Christian faith, by Mr. Gunning,* at Exeter chapel, in the Strand, Nov. 8, 1657."—*Cross sc. Before Dr. Warmstry's "Narrative of his Conversion," 1658; 12mo.*

RIGEP DANDULO; in *Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."*

Rigep Dandulo descended from the noble family of the Danduli at Venice, was the only son of a silk-merchant in the isle of Tzio. He came into England from a motive of curiosity, and was entertained in the house of Lady Laurence, at Chelsea, with whose son he had been formerly acquainted at Smyrna. Dr. Warmstry, who visited this lady, was strongly inclined to attempt his conversion; though Dandulo was ignorant of the languages with which the doctor was acquainted. Lady Laurence and her family came heartily into this pious design. Mr. Peter Gunning offered to

* Afterward Bishop of Ely.

second Dr. Warmstry in his arguments ; and Mr. Samois, chaplain to the Earl of Elgin, and a good proficient in the Turkish language, undertook the office of an interpreter. Dandulo at first appeared extremely averse from changing his religion ; but his mind was strangely wrought upon by a dream, which was more efficacious than every other motive ; and he was soon after baptized at Exeter-house, in the presence of several persons of distinction. In the “ Narrative ” is a long discourse of dreams of the providential kind, and a detail of the arguments used for his conversion.*

CATHARINE LETHIEULLIER, born 8 Jan. 1587 ; married Jacob Desbouvrie, of Killeghorn, in Holland, September 9, 1630. *T. Luttichuys f. anno 1656 ; a half length, sitting in a chair.*

Catharine Le Thieullier, or Lethieullier, as now written, was daughter of John Le Thieullier, a gentleman of Flemish extraction,† who resided chiefly in Germany, by Jane Frappè, daughter of John Frappè, of Tournay, who married, to her second husband, John de Weez, of Frankfort, who deceased in 1604, in two years after their marriage. In July, the following year, she came over to England, with her son John Le Thieullier, and her daughter Catharine, who was born on the 8th of January, 1587 ; married on the 9th of September, 1630, to Mr. Jacob des Bouverie, minister of Killeghorn, in Holland ; and died in 1664, aged 77. She probably left no issue, as she was in or about her 43d year when she married. She lies buried, with her mother, in the church of St. Helen's-le-Grand. She was great-great-aunt of Sir James Burrow, knight, master of the crown-office, and fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies ; and also of Smart Lethieullier, esq. who was also fellow of the same societies ; and of John Loveday, esq. of Caversham, in Oxfordshire. The present family of Desbouverie are collaterally

* In Kennet's “ Register and Chronicle,” under July, 1660, is this passage : “ Upon reading the petition of Philip Dandulo, a convert Turk (his majesty being present), it is ordered that it shall be recommended to the ministers of London, who are desired to collect the charity and benevolence of all well-disposed persons within their several parishes.” Kennet informs us, that another petition for his farther relief was read and granted at the council-board, on the 8th of March, 1660-1.

† His father was martyred for his religion, at Valenciennes, in Hainault, under the Duke of Alva's administration.

related to this lady. Mr. Smart Lethieullier had a very good picture of her, which is now in the possession of Edward Hulse, esq. of Aldersbrook, in Essex, who married the only child of Charles Lethieullier, brother to Smart, and sole heiress of both these gentlemen.*

Vera Effigies DOMINI BLASII de Manfre, Netini, Siculi, *Æt.* 72, 1651; *in an oval. W. Hollar fecit.*

BLASII de Manfre; *in Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."*

He is represented standing against a pillar, and again, at a distance, upon a stage, spouting water in a large and violent stream from his ear. Near him is a long double row of glasses; above him is the sun in full splendour, with this inscription, "Solus sicut Sol;" also Fame with two trumpets, and another inscription, "Fama volat." Under the oval are sixteen Latin verses, which inform us of his drinking water in large quantities, and discharging it from his stomach converted into various sorts of wine, simple-waters, beer, oil, and milk; and performing this before the emperor and several kings. It is certain, that he was one of the most wonderful jugglers that ever appeared in the world, and that he was, by the generality of the people, and even by some persons of rank and eminence, regarded as a magician. But those who are acquainted with the effects of drugs, the tricks of legerdemain, and the wonderful faculties of the human frame, may account for it, strange as it is, without imputing it to supernatural powers. He was certainly in Germany, France, and several other countries of Europe, but very prudently declined going to Spain, for fear of the Inquisition.† The late Mr. James West asserted, that he lived long in England.

* This article was communicated by Sir James Burrow.

† It is certain, that, in my remembrance, a horse, which had been taught to tell the spots upon cards, the hour of the day, &c. by significant tokens, was, together with his owner, put into the Inquisition, as if they had both dealt with the devil; but the supposed human criminal soon convinced the inquisitors that he was an honest juggler; and that his horse was as innocent as any beast in Spain.

CHARLES II. WAS RESTORED ON HIS
BIRTH-DAY, MAY 29, 1660.

CLASS I.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

CHARLES II. *on horseback; crown on his head; cavalcade underneath; Overton; sheet.*

CHARLES II. *on horseback, as in the coronation procession. Gaywood f. 1661; large sh. There is another print of him, with the same procession, by Chantry.*

The horse on which the king rode at his coronation, was bred and presented to him by Thomas, lord Fairfax, the parliament general.

CHARLES II. *Æt. 30, 1660. W. F. invenit, J. Ch. sc. in armour; h. sh.*

CAROLUS II. *Lely p. Lutterel f. 4to. mezz.*

CAROLUS II. *Lely p. Becket f. small; mezz.*

CAROLUS II. *Lely p. sold by Brown;* whole length; sitting; large h. sh. mezz.*

CHARLES II. *Lely p. Thomson exc. sitting; h. sh. mezz.*

CHARLES II. *Lely p. Blooteling f. 1680; h. sh. mezz.*

* Probably the engraver.

CAROLUS II. *Lely p. Vandrebanc sc. almost as large as the life.*

CHARLES II. *Lely p. Vertue sc. 1736. From a picture in Bridewell Hall, London; h. sh. One of the set of Kings.*

CAROLUS II. &c. *Lely p. Faber f. 1750; whole length; sh. mezz. From an original in the possession of the Duke of Richmond.*

CAROLUS II. *Wissing p. Vandervaaert f. h. sh. mezz.*

CAROLUS II. *Kneller p. R. White sc. 1679; sh.*

Mr. Walpole observes, that Robert White took the first print he ever engraved from the works of Kneller.

CAROLUS II. *Kneller p. Becket f. coronation robes; whole length; large h. sh. mezz.*

CAROLUS Secundus. *Kneller p. Smith f. h. sh.*

CAROLUS Secundus. (*Kneller p.*) *Smith f. 4to. mezz.*

CAROLUS Secundus. (*Kneller p.**) *J. Smith and Roger Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

CAROLUS II. *Kneller p. R. Williams f. Sold by J. Smith. The following inscription which was very probably written by Smith himself, is on the proof, which was in the collection of Mr. Spencer, miniature-painter: "Drawn, begun, and finished by J. Smith; and the head entirely by Smith." In the same hand is "J. Smith f."*

* Though the painter's name is not engraved on this print and the next above, they are known to be done after Kneller.

CHARLES II. *Kneller p. Skilman sc. large h. sh.*

CHARLES II. *Kneller p. Picart sc. direx. 1724; 4to.*

CAROLUS II. *J. Riley p. W. Faithorne (junior) f. h. sh. mezz.*

The king's remark upon the original portrait was, "That if it was like him, he was a very ugly fellow." But the painter, who was an excellent artist, certainly did him justice.

CHARLES II. *own hair, slit sleeves. Faithorne exc. 4to.*

CAROLUS II. *arms of England, &c. at the four corners of the print. Faithorne sc. large h. sh.*

There is another, by the same hand, in octavo.

CHARLES II. *in armour; six English verses. Faithorne sc.*

CAROLUS II. *Hollar f. half length; h. sh.*

CAROLUS II. *a head in a square. Hollar f. 8vo.*

CAROLUS II. *rex, &c. Hollar f. 8vo.*

CAROLUS II. *standing; emblematical figures. C. Schut invenit. All but the face is done by Hollar. sh.*

CHARLES II. *in armour; half length; inscribed, "Redivivo Phœnici Carolo," &c. Emblematical figures, a phœnix, &c. engraved by Hollar; the portrait is by another hand.*

CHARLES II. *on horseback. Diepenbeck invenit; Caukercken f. emblematical figures; six French verses; sh.*

CHARLES II. *on horseback, with a small view of Whitehall, royal oak, ship, &c. neat; 4to.*

CAROLUS II. &c. *a bust in the frontispiece to Sprat's "History of the Royal Society." Hollar f. 4to.*

CHARLES II. *hat and feather. Gaywood f. h. sh.*

CHARLES II. &c. *sold by Stent; h. sh.*

CAROLUS II. *Hertochs f. small; 8vo.*

CAROLUS II. *done from a fine medal of him. Blooteling f. mezz. small.*

CAROLUS II. *Loggan sc. large falling band; star and garter; oval.*

CAROLUS II. *Loggan sc. in armour. Before Ross's translation of "Silius Italicus;" fol.*

CHARLES II. *Loggan sc. without the king's name; inscribed, "Fidei Defensor."*

CHARLES II. *view of a sea-fight. J. de Ram exc.*

CHARLES II. *on horseback; 4to. Van Merlen.*

CHARLES II. *in an octagon; Bouttats; small.*

CHARLES II. *in an octagon; V. Merlin; quarto.*

CHARLES II. *Kneller; P. Vandrebanc; sheet.*

CHARLES II. *in an oval, on a pedestal, on which are the arms of England; fourteen English verses; Dancker Danckerts; folio.*

The portrait seems by Van Dalen.

CHARLES II. *half length; in an oval; sitting in his robes; crown and sceptre; crown, lion, and unicorn, at*

the corners. (Faithorne.) Sold by Robt. Gibbs. From a sermon preached at his coronation in Scotland, before the battle of Worcester; 4to.

CHARLES II. *in a Van Dyck dress, when prince and duke of Cornwall; in an oval; small folio. W. Faithorne; rare.*

CHARLES II. *sitting and holding a charter in his hand; in the title to Wood's "Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis." A. D. Hemsus; R. White.*

CHARLES II. *six Latin verses, "Aspice quem Reducem Pietas," &c. a good portrait; no name of engraver.*

CHARLES II. *in an oval; "Honi soit qui mal y pense." 8vo. style of Hollar.*

CHARLES II. *several good portraits in Simon's "Medals;" 4to. &c.*

CAROLUS Secundus; *in an oval of laurel; motto, rose and thistle; engraved by R. White, when a youth; 4to.*

CAROLUS II. *R. White sc. whole length; frontispiece to Pitt's "Atlas;" large h. sh.*

CAROLUS II. *R. White sc. three prints, in 8vo. oval.*

CAROLUS II. *Vandrebanck* sc. garter robes; large sh.*

CHARLES II. *W. Sherwin sc. whole length; h. sh.*

CAROLUS II. *Sherwin sc. laurel chaplet; 4to.*

* Sometimes spelt Vanderbank.

CHARLES II. *R. Nason pinx. R. Cooper sc.*

CAROLUS II. *Sherwin f. 1669; large sheet; mezz.*

CAROLUS II. *Van Hove sc. 8vo.*

CHARLES II. *in armour; in his right hand is a sword; his left points to a celestial crown, inscribed "Carolus ad Carolum;" various emblems. Van Hove sc. 8vo.*

CAROLUS II. *hat and feather. P. S. excud. 4to.*

CHARLES II. *sitting. E. le Davis sc. The face was afterward erased, and that of King William inserted.*

CAROLUS II. *sold by Becket; 4to. mezz.*

CAROLUS II. *J. S. (Smith) f. E. Cooper exc. whole length; 4to. mezz.*

CAROLUS II. &c. *R. Cole f. h. sh. mezz. This print, which was engraved by Sir Ralph Cole, is very scarce; so is the following.*

CHARLES II. *Francis Place f. mezz.**

CAROLUS II. *Edward Rixon f. h. sh. mezz.*

CAROLUS II. *oval frame; above, "Fidei Defensor;" below, "Dieu et Mon Droit."*

CAROLUS II. *holding a sceptre in his right hand; on a table are three crowns; 4to.*

CAROLUS II. *a head in a flaming heart, on which rest three crowns.*

* Mentioned in Vertue's MS.

CHARLES II. *inscribed, "God save the King;" 4to.*

CHARLES II. *sitting in a chair of state; collar of the Garter, &c.*

CAROLUS II. *Gonzales Cocques p. Q. Boel f. aqua forti, h. sh.*

CAROLUS II. *Willemssen f. oval; six English verses.*

CAROLUS II. *Willemssen f. in armour; h. sh.*

CAROLUS II. *Phil. a Gunst sc. oval; foliage; large h. sh.*

CAROLUS STUART II. *Koninck van England, &c. 4to.*

CAROLUS II. &c. *his statue in the Royal Exchange. Gibbons fecit. P. Vandrebanc sc. large sheet.**

CAROLUS II. &c. *on horseback; sold by Garret; h. sh.*

CAROLUS II. &c. *on horseback. A. de Blois sc. h. sh.*

CHARLES II. *on horseback; by N. Visscher; 4to.*

CHARLES II. *and his Queen; whole lengths; standing; the arms of Great Britain betwixt them; oblong h. sh. Stent.*

CHARLES II. *and his Queen; two plates, by Vertue; head-pieces in the quarto edition of Waller's Works.*

CAROLUS et CATHARINA. *Frederick Hendrick van Hove sc. ornaments: large sh.*

* Gibbons is said to have had "an exclusive licence for the sole printing of this statue, and prohibiting all persons to engrave it without his leave."—"Anecdotes of Painting," &c. iii. p. 84, notes.

CHARLES II. and his Queen; the Duke of York, the Prince of Orange, Prince Rupert, the Duke of Monmouth, and General Monk. *J. Clark sc.*

HISTORICAL PIECES.

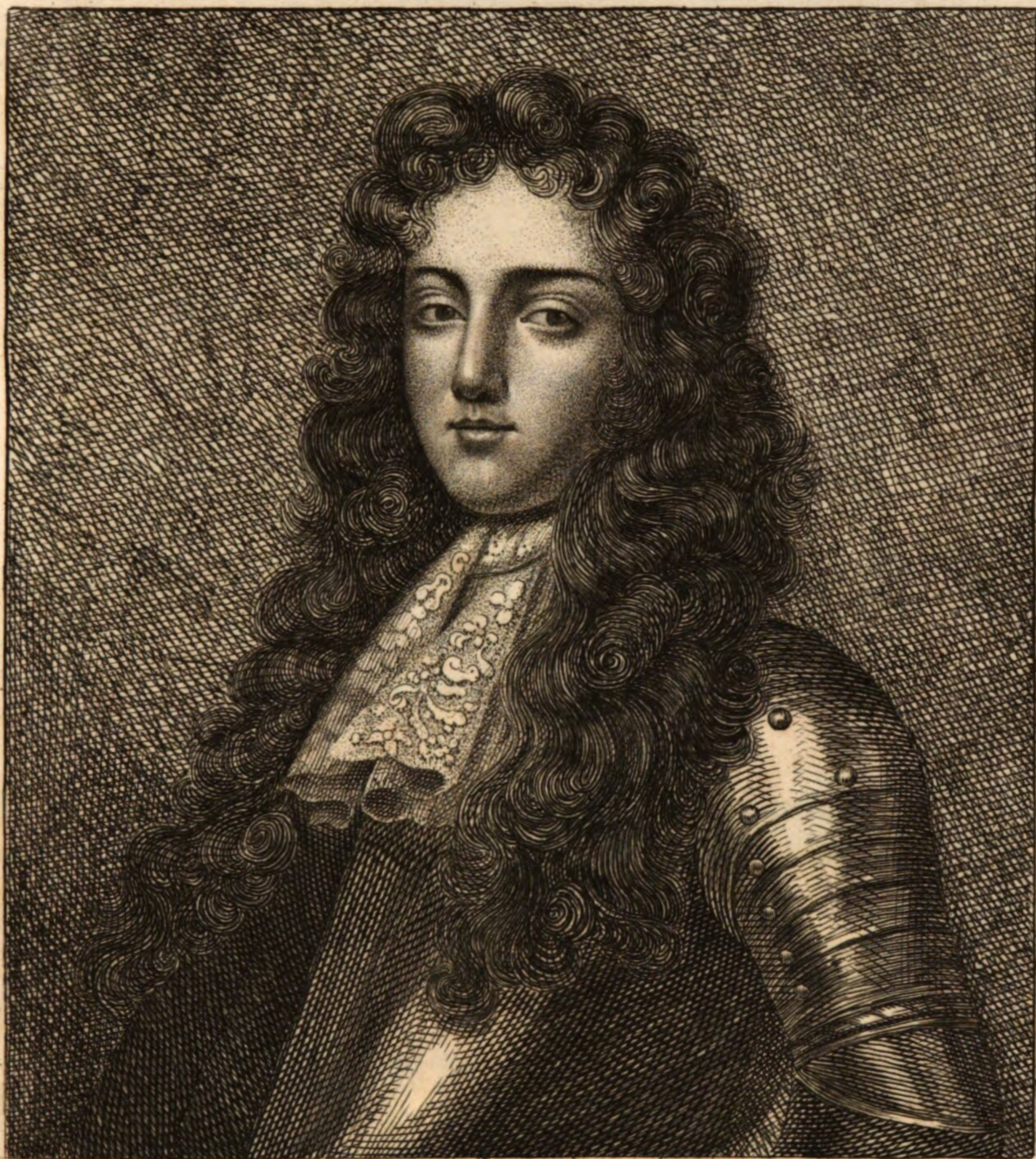
CHARLES II. and his Queen, *sitting; the archbishop of Canterbury and the clergy presenting an address; lords and ladies of the court.*

CHARLES II. with his Queen, *joining hands; a sheet; Van Heven; scarce.*

CHARLES II. *receiving the first pine-apple cultivated in England, from Rose the gardener, at Dawney Court, Bucks, the seat of the Dutchess of Cleveland. R. Grave sc.*

CHARLES II. *sitting in a chair of state; Archbishop Sancroft and F. Lord Guildford standing by him. W. F. Before Chamberlayne's "Present State;" 8vo.*

CHARLES II. "*A Ra-ree Showe;*" the king is represented blowing bubbles, with a box at his back, and going up a bridge, "*West-ward Hoy,*" attended by three persons, one with a mace, (*officers to both houses.*)—The king is again represented with a show-box at his back; half way up his legs in mire; three persons pushing him back; and putting the lords and commons into the show-box, transformed into popes or bishops. The king has two faces, representing the Protestant religion and popery. The dresses covered with female faces; to the right, a view of Oxford, and Louse Hall. *A. Parc. Cu-*



W. Wispington pinx.

JOHN LORD CUTTS.

ob. 1707.

From an Original Picture in the Possession of Mr. Richardson.

Published Nov. 1st 1797 by W. Richardson York House N^o 31 Strand.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF THE EMPEROR OF THE EAST INDIES

FROM THE YEAR 1600 TO THE PRESENT



AND THE HISTORY OF THE
REIGN OF THE EMPEROR OF THE EAST INDIES

FROM THE YEAR 1600 TO THE PRESENT

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FROM THE YEAR 1600 TO THE PRESENT

rious and rare, supposed to be published by Stephen College. The printer was fined 500*l.* for publishing it.

CHARLES II. in a sheet of letter-press, inscribed "The manner of his Majesty's curing the Disease called the King's Evil." F. H. Van Hove sculp. London, printed for Dorman Newman; scarce.

CHARLES II. and his Queen, receiving Ogilby's book of subscriptions for his "Survey of the Roads;" 4to.

CHARLES II. on his throne, presenting a charter or instrument to the university of Oxford. Before Wood's "Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis;" fol. 1674.

CHARLES II. attended by several of the nobility, clergy, &c. and William Prynne presenting a book to him. Frontispiece to the first volume of his "Records," in folio, sh.

CHARLES II. on his throne; Archbishop Sheldon on his right hand, and Lord Clarendon on his left; General Monk in an oval below. Loggan sc. 4to.

CHARLES II. leaning his hand on Archbishop Sheldon; a small head of General Monk at the bottom. Loggan sc. Before R. Atkyn's "Origin and Growth of Printing."

CHARLES II. sitting in a chair of state; Archbishop Sheldon and the Earl of Shaftesbury standing by him. W. F. (Faithorne) f. Before several of the early editions of Chamberlayne's "Present State of England;" 12mo.

CHARLES II. with Mrs. Lane, on horseback; Mr. Lascelles riding before; four verses; an etching.

CHARLES II. *on his throne, touching for the evil; to Browne's "Charisma Basilicon," 1634; 8vo. R. White.*

CHARLES II. *taking his departure from Scheveling; his portrait above, supported by angels. P. H. Schut.*

CHARLES II. *holding his court, at the Hague; several by P. Phillipe, &c.*

CHARLES II. *in council, giving orders for burning the Dutch fleet; the crown falling from his head; London in flames, &c. very rare.*

CHARLES II. *crowned 23d April, 1661, with the Duke and Dutchess of York, the Lord-chancellor, Duke of Albemarle, Archbishop of Canterbury and York, Bishops of London, Winchester, Exeter, and Norwich; oblong sheet; E. Smithfield; very rare.*

CHARLES II. and Donna Catharinæ Queen; *whole length; singularly habited; sold by Matthew Collins, in Cannon-street; folio; scarce.*

CHARLES II. and his Queen Catharine, in their robes: *the King is receiving with his right hand a wreath of flowers from the Queen; Fame blowing her trumpet; crown and globe on a table. P. Williamsen delin. et sculp. 1662; rare. In the collection of A. H. Sutherland, esq.*

Charles II. though a genius, acted in direct opposition to every principle of sound policy; and, in appearance, without propensity to tyranny, made no scruple of embracing such measures as were destructive to the civil and religious liberties of his people. He chose rather to be a pensioner to France, than the arbiter of Europe; and to sacrifice the independence of his kingdom, and the happiness of his subjects, than to remit his attachment to indolence and pleasure. He, under the veil of openness and candour, con-

cealed the deepest and most dangerous dissimulation. Though he was a slave to love, he appears to have been an entire stranger to the softer sentiments of pity and compassion. He was gay, affable, and polite; and knew how to win the hearts, when he could no longer gain the esteem of mankind. He was so accustomed, for his own ease, to divest himself of his grandeur, that he seemed to have forgot what belonged to his dignity as a king.

Donna CATHARINA, sister to Don Alfonso, present king of Portugal; *taken from the original as it was presented to Don Francisco de Mello, ambassador of Portugal in London. R. Gaywood f. 4to.*

Donna CATHARINA, daughter of John IV. king of Portugal; *her hand on a crown; h. sh.*

Donna CATHARINA, daughter of John IV. *P. Williamsen f. Stent exc. h. sh.*

Donna CATHARINA, &c. *Hollar f. 4to.*

Donna CATHARINA, Infanta, regina, &c. *Van Hove sc. 8vo.*

Donna CATHARINA, sereniss. Infanta, &c. *h. sh.*

CATHARINA, &c. daughter to John IV. *D. a Plaats p. A. de Bois sc. h. sh.*

CATHARINA, &c. *D. a Plaats p. A. de Bois sc. large h. sh.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Faithorne sc. In the dress in which she arrived. Her hair is formally curled like a peruke; her gown black, with slashed sleeves; point handkerchief and ruffles, an ample farthingale, with laced petticoats, gloves in her left hand; h. sh.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Overton, 1662; large h. sh.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Lely p. Becket f. 4to. mezz.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling f. h. sh.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling f. 1680; h. sh. mezz.*

KATHARINE, queen, &c. *drawn in the character of St. Catharine, with her wheel. J. Huysman* p. Tomson exc. whole length; sh. mezz.*

CATHARINA; *in an oval, richly ornamented; four English verses; sold by Matthew Collins, &c. scarce.*

CATHARINE. *Sherwin f. large sheet, mezz. oval; dedicated to Prince Rupert; scarce.*

CATHARINE; *in the dress in which she came from Portugal; arms of Portugal at bottom. Loggan sc. very rare.*

CATHARINA, &c. *J. Huysman p. W. Sherwin sc. in the character of St. Catharine; whole length; sh.—* There is a portrait of her in this character at Gorbamby.

KATHARINE, &c. *Wissing p. Smith f. whole length; large h. sh.*

CATHARINA, &c. *J. Bapt. Caspars p. E. le Davis sc. whole length; large h. sh. Before Pitt's "Atlas."*

CATHARINA, &c. *Peter Williamsen f. large h. sh.*

KATHARINE, &c. *G. Glover f. whole length; 4to.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Sherwin sc. oval; 4to.*

* Sometimes spelt Huysman, and Housman.

CATHARINA, &c. *Sherwin f. h. sh. mezz.*

CATHARINA, &c. *in an oval foliage. J. Gammon sc. h. sh.*

CATHARINA, &c. *ermine robe; collar of diamonds; cross and pearl; very large sh.*

CATHARINE, consort of Charles II. *pearls about her stays; crown, &c.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Coenraet (Conrad) Waumans sc. Martinus Vanden Enden exc. 4to.*

CATHARINA, &c. *A. Lommelin sc. large h. sh.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Arnold de Jode sc. h. sh.*

The manners of this princess, especially at her first appearance at court, retained a strong tincture of the convent; and were but ill formed to please, much less to reclaim, the polite and dissolute Charles. She at first rejected the English dress, and the attendance of English ladies; and chose to appear in the formal habit of her own country, and be attended by her duennas, whose persons were the scorn and the jest of every courtier. She, for some time, carried herself towards the royal mistress with all the disdain which she thought became her dignity and virtue: but when she saw that the king was resolved to retain her, she suddenly fell into the other extreme, and treated her with such excessive affability and condescension, as lost the little esteem he had for her. The first years of her marriage were rendered unhappy by almost every passion that could disturb a female mind. At length, every spark of conjugal affection seemed to be extinguished, and she sunk into all the tranquillity of indifference. See the next reign.

HENRIETTA MARIA, queen-mother; *four French verses.*

HENRIETTA MARIA, late queen; *black veil; 12mo.*

The queen-mother returned to England in 1660, after an absence of about nineteen years. She declared, upon her re-entering Somerset-house, "That if she had known the temper of the English some years past, as well as she did then, she had never been obliged to leave that house." She exerted herself with her usual vehemence against the marriage of the Duke of York with Anne Hyde, which she was determined to prevent or annul. She also expressed the strongest dislike to those ministers who had the greatest share of the royal confidence and favour. On a sudden she appeared to be reconciled to the match, and to acquiesce in the ministry. This was imputed to a soothing, or, to speak more properly, an intimidating letter, sent her by Cardinal Mazarine. Upon the breaking out of the plague, in 1665, she retired to France, where she died in August, 1669, in the 60th year of her age.* It appears from Sir John Reresby's "Memoirs," that she was secretly married to Henry Jermyn, earl of St. Alban's.

JAMES, duke of York. *Lely p. Tompson exc. in armour; h. sh. mezz.*

JAMES, duke of York. *Lely p. Browne: in armour, resting his truncheon on the mouth of a cannon.*

JACOBUS, dux Eboracensis, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling f. oval; large as the life; large sh. mezz.*

JAMES, duke of York, &c. *Lely p. G. Valck f. 4to. mezz.*

JAMES, duke of York. *S. Cooper p. R. Williams f. 8vo. mezz.*

* The funeral oration, at her interment in the church of St. Denis, was spoken by father Senault, who, in this discourse, imputed the troubles of Charles to his infidelity, which gave such offence to Sir Leoline Jenkins, then ambassador in France, that he, on this occasion, expostulated with Senault, who alleged in his excuse, that he used this word as less *choquant* than *heresy*.†

† See a curious letter on this subject, in the "Letters of Sir Leoline Jenkins," p. 670.

JAMES, duke of York, *in armour; ships at sea; Kneller p. Smith f. (1697);* h. sh. without the duke's name.*

It is commonly called JAMES II. but there is great reason to believe that the original portrait was painted in this reign, when he was lord high-admiral. As the plate was by some accident lost, the prints became extremely scarce in Smith's lifetime, who offered a guinea apiece for as many as could be procured for him.

JAMES, duke of York; *a small whole length, in his robes. (Kneller p.) Smith f.*

Another small whole length by Smith, with some variation. Palmer exc. small h. sh. mezz.

JAMES, duke of York and Albany, *in full dress, holding a truncheon; sea-fight in the distance; W. Sherwin; rare.*

JAMES, when young; *truncheon in his left hand, his right on a helmet; H. Ideman; small sheet.*

JACOBUS, dux Ebor; *in an octagon; T. van Merlin; 4to.*

JAMES, duke of York; *whole length. John Baptiste; W. Sherwin sc.*

Der Hertrog von Jorck, &c. *in armour; in an oval; H. Cause.*

JAMES; *small whole length, when young; born 1633. Sold by Thomas Jenner; rare.*

N. B. This was afterward altered to Princess Anne.

* The date of the engraving this print, and many others by Smith, is taken from a manuscript lent me by the late Mr. Mac Ardell, the engraver, who told me that it was a copy from a list of the works of that artist, written by himself.

JAMES, duke of York, *when young, playing at tennis*; Merian.

JAMES, duke of York, &c. W. Richardsom.

JAMES, duke of York, 1684. Kneller; J. Verkollie; *altered when king*.

JAMES, duke of York; *commander of this most noble society of the artillery men, in armour*. W. Vaughan sc. *scarce*; large 4to.

JAMES, duke of York, *in armour, in a border of laurel*.

“ England doth boast thy birth and riper yeares,
But France and Flanders speak the rest with teares.”—I. H.
large 4to. scarce.

JAMES, duke of York. S. Luttichuys pinx. R. Cooper sc.

JACOBUS, &c. supremus dominus admirallius. Simon Luttichuys (*Lutwich*) p. Van Dalen, jun. sc. large h. sh.

JAMES, duke of York. S. Cooper p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.

JACOBUS, dux Eboracensis. D. Loggan sc. *Before Pitt's "Atlas;" whole length*; large h. sh.

JACOBUS, dux Eboraci; *his right hand on his breast*. R. White sc. sh. *This was altered when he was king*.

JACOBUS, dux Eboraci. James Gammon sc. *a large oval*.



ANN HYDE
Duchess of York.

Pub April 2nd 1708 by W Richardson N^o 31 Strand.

JACOBUS, dux Ebor. *In the robes of the Garter.*
R. White sc. h. sh.

JAMES, duke of York; *large as the life; in an oval of flowers.* *E. le Davies sc. large sh.*

JAMES, duke of York. *M. Merian sc.*

JAMES, duke of York; *oval; in armour; arms, &c. at the four corners; small 4to.*

JAMES, duke of York, with Anne Hyde, his dutchess; *two head-pieces; a representation of a sea-fight in both.*
Vertue sc.

There is a portrait of James, duke of York, with his dutchess, by Lely, at the Queen's House.

The Duke of York, though he had a quick relish for pleasure, followed business with that closeness of application which the king his brother wanted; and wanted himself that quickness of apprehension, that natural sagacity and *apparent* benevolence of temper, which was so conspicuous in the king. His notions of government were as erroneous as those of his father and grandfather; and the large steps which his brother took towards arbitrary power, were in a great measure owing to his instigation. He was, what rarely happens, revengeful and valiant almost in the same degree; and displayed such courage in the first Dutch war, as rendered him more popular than all the other acts of his life. His bigotry to the Roman Catholic religion, which was still increasing with his years, had the strongest influence upon his conduct; and at length prompted him to such measures as were condemned by the sober and judicious of all religions.

ANNE HYDE, dutchess of York. *P. Lely p. Lombart sc. four French verses; "Telle est la charmante Duchesse," &c.*

There is a copy of this head in a latter edition of the translation of St. Evremond's works. It is inscribed, "The Dutchess of Mazarine."

ANNE, dutchess of York. *Smith f. Sold by Palmer; small h. sh.*

ANNE HYDE, &c. *Vander Werff p. Simmoneau sc. h. sh.*

ANNE HYDE, dutchess of York; *mezz. Lely; R. Thompson.*

ANNE HYDE, &c. *mezz. Wissing; Williams.*

ANNE HYDE, &c. *Lely; J. L. Claessons; 1793. In Harding's "Grammont."*

ANNE HYDE, &c. *W. Richardson.*

ANNE HYDE, &c. *From a drawing in the collection of A. H. Sutherland, esq. in the "Noble Authors," by Park.*

ANNE HYDE, dutchess of York. *J. S. Agar sc. 1815; from the original of Sir P. Lely, in the collection of the Right Honourable the Earl of Clarendon; in Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

ANNE, dutchess of York. *Stent exc. h. sh.*

ANNE, dutchess of York. *Stent; 4to.*

Her portrait, by Lely, which was once the property of her father, is now at Amesbury.

Anne, dutchess of York, was the elder of the two daughters of the Lord-chancellor Clarendon.* She possessed, together with a

* It is said that Lord Clarendon's wife was a woman of low condition, who walked to London from Trowbridge, in Wilts, and placed herself in the service of a brewer, who married her and left her a large fortune. On his death she consulted Lord Clarendon (then Mr. Hyde, an attorney) as to her affairs; and he married her, and by her had two daughters. The elder, Anne Hyde, was dutchess of York, wife of James II. by whom she had two daughters, Queens Mary and Anne. In the house, where she resided at Trowbridge, is a crown carved in wood, over one of the doors.—BINDLEY.

large portion of her father's understanding, the beauty and accomplishments of her own sex in an extraordinary degree. She had a dignity in her behaviour, which was by some, who regarded her as *Anne Hyde*, rather than the *dutchess of York*, mistaken for haughtiness. She sometimes amused herself with writing, and made a considerable progress in the *Life of the duke her husband*, which she shewed to Dr. Burnet in manuscript; but the work was never finished. Her misconduct before she was *dutchess of York* was amply atoned for by her conduct afterward. *Ob.* 31 March, 1671.

MARIA, ducissa Eboracensis. *Lely p. Browne; h. sh. mezz.*

MARIA BEATRIX, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling f. h. sh. mezz.*

The Dutchess of YORK. *Wissing p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

MARIA BEATRIX, &c. *P. Vandrebanc sc. large h. sh.*

MARY of Este, dutchess of York. *R. White sc. whole length.*

MARY of Este, &c. *R. White sc. Before "The History of the House of Este," 1681; 8vo.*

The Dutchess of YORK. *Smith f. whole length; h. sh. mezz.*

MARY, dutchess of York. *P. Schenck f. mezz. 4to.*

MARIA, dutchess of York; *flowers in each hand.*

There is a head of her, together with the duke's, in Lord Lansdown's "*Poems*," 4to. 1732. It was engraved by G. Vander-gucht. See the reign of JAMES II.

The LADY ISABELLA, daughter of James, duke of York, and Mary his dutchess; *a child, with a chaplet of flowers on her head, and her left hand on the forehead of a lamb; h. sh. mezz. Lely; A. Browne.*

LADY ISABELLA; *with a dove; mezz. Lely; E. Cooper.*

LADY ISABELLA, and Ann Hyde; *mezz. P. Lely; A. Browne.*

Isabella, second daughter of James, by Mary of Este, was born the 28th of August, 1676. She died the 2d of March, 1680.

HENRICUS, dux Glocestriæ. *Luttichuys (Lutwich) p. C. van Dalen, junior, sc. large h. sh.*

HENRICUS, dux Glocestriæ, &c. *Æt. 20. Luttichuys p. oval; 12mo.*

HENRICUS, dux Gloucestriæ, &c. *Filius tertius genitus regis Caroli primi. G. White sc.*

HENRICUS, dux, &c. *in the robes of the Garter; whole length; h. sh.*

HENRY, duke of Gloucester. *R. White sc. whole length.*

HENRY, duke of Gloucester. *S. Luttichuys pinx. R. Cooper sc.*

HENRY, duke of Gloucester; *(Hollar) 8vo.*

HENRY, duke of Gloucester, *standing at a table, with his sister Maria, P. Dowager of Orange; small whole length, a death's head on the table; AH.(ertochs.) A short view of the Lives, &c. 1661; 12mo.*

HENRY, duke of Gloucester; *a boy's head, inscribed "The Effigies," &c. spiritedly etched; no name of artist, but probably Streeters.*

HENRY, duke of Gloucester. *Vertue sc. 1736; h.sh. This belongs to the set of Kings.*

There is an oval half-sheet print of Prince Rupert, in armour, from a retouched and altered plate, with Stent's name on it, thus inscribed: "The Effigies of the high-borne Prince Henry, duke of Gloucester," &c.

There is a portrait of him in the Ashmolean Museum.

The Duke of Gloucester was a young prince of great hopes, who possessed almost all the good qualities of his two brothers, without any of their bad ones. The king had an extraordinary love and esteem for him, the effect of his virtues and amiable deportment; and was observed to be more deeply affected at his death, than with any calamity that had ever befallen him. *Ob. 13 Sept. 1660, Æt. 20-21. See the reign of CHARLES I.*

The heads of the following princes and princesses are placed according to their heirship to the crown.

MARIA, princeps Auriaca. *Lely p. Blooteling f. h. sh. mezz.*

The Princess of ORANGE. *Lely p. R. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

The Princess of ORANGE. *Lely p. Printed for E. Cooper; h. sh. mezz.*

The Princess of ORANGE. *Lely p. E. le Davis sc.*

MARIA, princess van ORANGE. *Lely p. G. Valck f. 1678.*

The Lady Mary was so far from being corrupted by a dissolute court, and a licentious age, that she maintained throughout her life

the most unaffected piety and virtue. She was married, in this reign, to the Prince of Orange; and made the most exemplary wife to a man, who, when a hero in the bloom of youth, had scarce a single quality to recommend him to the female sex.

The LADY ANNE. *Lely p. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

The royal Princess ANNE, married to Prince George of Denmark. *Nic. Visscher exc. large h. sh. See Noble's "Continuation," vol. I. p. 17.*

MARY, princess of Orange, eldest daughter of Charles I. *Hanneman p. 1660. Faithorne, junior, f. h. sh. mezz.* See the reign of CHARLES I.

The Prince of ORANGE. *Lely p. E. le Davis sc.*

The Prince of ORANGE. *Lely p. sold by Browne; h. sh. mezz.*

The Prince of ORANGE. *Lely p. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

GULIELMUS HENRICUS, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling f. 1678; h. sh. mezz.*

GULIELMUS HENRICUS, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling f. 1678; large h. sh.*

GULIELMUS HENRICUS, &c. *Lely p. G. Valck sc. mezz. large h. sh.*

The Prince of ORANGE, young, in armour. *Becket exc. mezz.*

WILLIAM, prince of Orange; sold by R. Peake; *h. sh.*

GUILLAUME HENRY, prince d'Orange. *Ragueneau*
p. P. Philippe sc. sh.

The Prince of ORANGE. *C. van Dalen sc. h. sh.*

GUILLAUME HENRI, prince d'Orange. *J. Verkolie* f.*
sh. mezz.

GULIELMUS NASSAVIUS, &c. *oval; hat and feather;*
small 4to.

WILHELMUS HENRICUS, &c. *P. Bouttats sc. large*
h. sh.

WILHELMUS III. prince van Orange, *on horseback;*
the name of the horse, which is adorned with ribands
reaches to the ground; curious.

GULIELMUS, prince d'Orange; *half sheet; G. Valck;*
altered when king.

GULIELMUS, prince d'Orange, *on horseback; P.*
Janse; H. Rokes; scarce.

GULIELMUS, prince, &c. *in an octagon; Van Merlin.*

GULIELMUS, prince, &c. *in armour, crowned with*
laurel; Jas. Allard, 1660; fol.

GULIELMUS, prince, *in his cradle.* See Princess
Mary, Class I. in the reign of CHARLES I.

WILHELMUS a NASSAU, &c. HOLDING SEVEN
DARTS, *in the same manner as they are held IN THE*
PAW OF THE LION, *in the arms of the seven United*
Provinces; 4to.

There is a portrait of him, by Netscher, in his own hair, at
Bulstrode.

* Or Verkolje.

When Lewis XIV. invaded the United Provinces, the whole people were seized with such terror, as nothing but the immediate dread of the horrible inundations to which those countries are subject, could equal. Then it was that the young Prince of Orange formed a resolution, which seemed to be the effect of despair itself, to deliver his country, or perish in the attempt. He soon gave vigour and dispatch to the councils of the States, infused a military spirit into their raw and undisciplined troops, and not only checked the rapid progress of Lewis, but ravished from his hands the towns he so perfidiously had taken. The most unjust, as well as the most trivial actions of this vainest of all princes, are committed to sculpture;* and even his *courage* has been immortalized. There is a print by Edelinck, after le Brun, which represents him on horseback; and just under his horse's feet is a figure partly man and partly frog, holding the darts of the Seven Provinces. But we know that the courage of the young stadtholder of these provinces was as much superior to that of Lewis XIV. as the spirit of a *lion* is superior to that of a *frog*.

The Prince and Princess of ORANGE; *whole lengths, with two gentlemen and four young ladies of their court in waiting; oblong h. sh. very rare.*

The PRINCESS HENRIETTA. *P. Williamsen sc. 1661; h. sh.*

HENRIETTE d'Angleterre, duchesse d'Orleans; *a large sheet.*

MADAME HENRIETTE ANNE,† *princesse de la Grande Bretagne. C. M. (Claud Mellan) sc. a bust; 4to.*

HENRIETTE ANNE, &c. *copied from the above. Vander*

* See the prints engraved and printed at the Louvre, particularly the volume of medals.

† She was named Henrietta Maria, after her mother. See the "Biographia," p. 2056.

Werff p. (delin.) J. Audran sc. In Mons. Larrey's "History;" fol.

HENRIETTE, &c. *N. de L'Armessin sc. large h. sh.*

HENRIETTA MARIA, dutchess of Orleans. *Platt sc. In Harding's "British Cabinet."*

HENRIETTA, &c. *in an oval; L. Boisse; 4to.*

HENRIETTA, &c. *R. Peake.*

HENRIETTA, &c. *Des Rochers; 8vo.*

HENRIETTA, &c. *Æt. 17; octagon; 4to.*

HENRIETTE d'Angleterre, duchesse d'Orleans, Eponsée le 13 Mars, 1661, &c. *in an octagon; 4to. stag hunt to the left; scarce; quære if the same as mentioned in the next above; 4to.*

There is a portrait of her at Dunham, the seat of the Earl of Stamford, by Largilliere. There is another at Amesbury; and a third, by Petitot, at Strawberry-hill.

Henrietta Maria was the youngest daughter of Charles I. and wife to Philip, duke of Orleans, only brother of Lewis XIV. She was a woman of uncommon sense and vivacity, and in readiness of wit superior to the king her brother. She is said to have attracted the particular notice of Lewis, at the time that he extended his conquests over the ladies of his court, with as much rapidity as his generals did over the Spanish territories in the Netherlands.* She came over to England to attach her brother to the French interest; and concluded a private treaty with him against the Dutch, which was much more for the advantage of Lewis than of Charles, but equally to the dishonour of both. The duke her husband was certainly jealous of her, and even suspected that too great familiarities

* Bishop Burnet tells us, that Lewis's courtship of Madame was "only a pretence to cover his addresses to Mademoiselle La Valiere, one of her maids of honour; whom he afterward declared openly to be his mistress, and who is well known to have loved him for his own sake."

had passed betwixt her and his brother. He is said to have caused her to be poisoned soon after her return to France.* Ob. 30 June, 1670, *Æt. circ.* 25.

PRINCE RUPERT. *Lely p. Tompson exc. robes of the Garter; h. sh. mezz.*

RUPERTUS, &c. *totius Angliæ vice-admirallus. Lely p. Blooteling exc. 1673; sh. This is the most characteristic and valuable print of Rupert.*

PRINCE RUPERT. *Lely p. Vansomer f. mezz. This print, which is mentioned in Vertue's manuscript, is probably the same that has on it "Tomson excudit," which is in Vansomer's manner.*

PRINCE RUPERT, &c. *S. Cooper p. etched by Bretherton. The engraver gained much credit by this print.*

PRINCE RUPERT &c. *vice-admiral, &c. Kneller p. R. White sc. large h. sh.*

PRINCE RUPERT, &c. *Faithorne sc. h. sh.*

RUPERTUS, Princeps, &c. *in armour; standing by the sea. His left hand is on a female head, adorned with pearls; h. sh.*

Prince Rupert, who was a man of harsh features, a great humorist, and of little elegance in his manners or his dress, was but indifferently qualified to shine in the court of Charles the Second. He made a much better figure in his laboratory, or at the head of

* See Burnet, I. p. 301. Ludlow, III. p. 227. She declared to the duke her husband, a little before she expired, "that she was the willinger to die, because her conscience upbraided her with nothing ill in her conduct towards him."—Fenton's "Observations on Waller's Poem to the Dutchess of Orleans."

In the "Gentleman's Magazine," for July, 1773, p. 324, 325, is a very remarkable letter, concerning the death of that princess; but it seems not to be sufficiently authenticated.

the fleet; in which station he was equal, in courage at least, to any of the sea-officers of this reign. He particularly distinguished himself in that memorable engagement in the second Dutch war, in which the brave Earl of Ossory commanded under him. He died at his house in Spring-gardens, the 29th of Nov. 1682, aged 63. His jewels were valued at 20,000*l.* and among them was a pearl valued at no less than 8000*l.* See the preceding reign; see also Class VII. and X. in the present.

11 Aug.
1673.

The Prince of HANOVER; *in armour; battle at a distance; h. sh. mezz.*

George Lewis, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, as we are informed by Mr. Wood, came into England in 1680, to pay his respects to the Lady Anne, daughter of the Duke of York. He was then created doctor of law, with great solemnity, at Oxford.* The manner of engraving evidently shews that the print was done about this time. It has been mistaken for the portrait of his son, afterward George II. and the battle for that of Oudenarde.

The PRINCE, consort to the Princess ANNE.

PRINCE GEORGE, &c. brother to the King of Denmark. *Printed on the river Thames, 1683.*

GEORGE, prince of Denmark; *two prints, one a large sheet. P. Vandrebanc sc.†* See the following reign.

* "Fasti Oxon." ii. col. 216.

† The match between Prince George and one of the daughters of the Duke of York, seems to have been long in view, as may be presumed from some particulars in the Earl of Carlisle's speeches, addressed to him in 1664, at the court of Denmark. See "Carlisle's three Embassies," p. 399. 423. The prince's marriage with the Lady Anne was celebrated on the 28th of July, 1683. He shortly after told the king, that he grew fat since he was married. The merry monarch replied, in his usual strain of pleasantry, "that if he would walk with him, hunt with his brother, and do justice on his niece, he would not grow fat."—A Wood's "Life," p. 328.

CLASS II.

GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE AND OF
THE HOUSEHOLD.

See the Lord Chancellors and Lords Keepers in the sixth Class.

THOMAS WRIOTHESLY, earl of Southampton,
(lord-treasurer.) *In Clarendon's "History;"* 8vo.

THOMAS WRIOTHESLY, earl of Southampton; 4to.
Gardiner.

THOMAS WRIOTHESLY, &c. *In Simon's "Medals."*
p. 29.

His portrait, together with that of his countess, by Vandyck, is
at Bulstrode.

The Earl of Southampton, like another Sully, was placed at the
head of the Treasury after the ravage and confusion of the civil
war. He, with the capacity and application of that able minister,
undertook to reduce the public accounts to regularity and order;
and happily succeeded in that great attempt. But the king, who
had not the least economy himself, was too apt to overlook that
virtue in others; and, what was still worse, was inclined to pull
down much faster than his treasurer could build up. This excel-
lent person, who was loyal, and yet a patriot, died too soon for the
good of his country. He was a man of a quick and lively concep-
tion, prompt elocution, and invincible integrity. He was of an
amiable and exemplary character in domestic life; and, to say all
in one word, was in his great office in the Treasury, what his
friend the Lord Clarendon was in the high court of Chancery.
Ob. 16 May, 1667. Upon his decease, the Treasury was put into
commission, and the Duke of Albemarle was appointed first com-
missioner.

THOMAS OSBORNE, earl of Danby, lord high-treasurer, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling f. h. sh. scarce.*

THOMAS OSBORNE, &c. *W. Faithorne.*

THOMAS OSBORNE, duke of Leeds. *R. White.*

THOMAS OSBORNE, duke of Leeds; in "*Noble Authors*," by *Park.*

Sir Thomas Osborne, afterward earl of Danby and duke of Leeds, succeeded Thomas, lord Clifford in the office of lord high-treasurer; which the latter resigned upon the passing of the Test Act.* When he entered upon his employment, the Treasury was totally exhausted, and the very name of a lord-treasurer was become odious: and it required the utmost stretch of his abilities to restore, in some degree, the public credit, and bring the revenue into tolerable order. This he, by skilful management and great industry, effected: but he was thought to be too much in the interest of the court, to act with integrity in his high office. The Earl of Shaftesbury, his capital enemy, caused him to be impeached in parliament, with a view of extorting such secrets of state from him as might increase the popular odium against the court. He made such a defence as was expected from his extraordinary talents, and proved that what he had done was by the king's orders. He was imprisoned till the year 1684, when he was released upon bail.

Creat. earl
26 Car. II.
Promoted
1673.

1678.

Upon the disgrace of the Earl of Danby, the Treasury was put in commission; and Arthur Capel, earl of Essex, was appointed first commissioner. See CAPEL in the "*Biographia*."

JOHN, earl of Radnor, &c. lord privy-seal. *Knel-ler p. R. White exc. mezz. large h. sh. scarce.*

Promoted
1661.

JOHN, earl of Radnor; *small 4to. W. N. Gardiner.*

John, lord Roberts, who commanded a regiment under the Earl of Essex in the civil war, was a leading man in the councils of

* It is well known that Sir Thomas Clifford was rewarded with the treasurer's staff, and afterward with a peerage, for advising the king to the infamous expedient of shutting up the Exchequer, of which he received the hint from the Earl of Shaftesbury.

the patriotic junto, and had afterward a principal hand in the restoration. He had much learning,* but it was mixed with the pedantry of the last age; and some virtues, but they were soured and debased by a morose and splenetic temper. He was appointed
 1669. lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in a time of confusion, when the various claims to the estates in that kingdom were to be adjusted. His parts were by no means equal to this government, at so critical a juncture; as he had a genius rather for starting than solving difficulties. He treated the Irish nobility with haughtiness and contempt, and was himself treated with much less ceremony than he expected. The king found it necessary to remove him from this employment; and, soon after his return to England, appointed him president of the council, and created him earl of Radnor. He was observed to puzzle business, and retard the dispatch of it, more than any man that had ever been in the great offices which he enjoyed. *Ob.* 1685. His daughter Letitia Isabella, who was first married to Charles, earl of Drogheda, was afterward the wife of Mr. Wycherley, the famous dramatic poet.†

Created
 23 July,
 1679.

HENRY, duke of Norfolk, earl-marshal, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling sc. sh.*

Blooteling received thirty guineas for engraving this head.

Henry Howard, duke of Norfolk, earl-marshal, and first peer of the realm, was grandson to Thomas, earl of Arundel. He was a man of great good-nature, and a patron of learning; but there was nothing shining in his character. On the contrary, he is represented, in the "Memoirs of Grammont," as a man of a slender capacity, and little or no politeness in his manners. He was a considerable benefactor to the Royal Society, who assembled at his house in London, after the fire in 1666. He, at the motion of Mr. Evelyn, gave the Arundel Marbles to the university of Oxford.‡

* He was instructed in the mathematics by Matthias Pasor, son of George Pasor, author of the "Lexicon to the Greek Testament." I mention this as introductory to the following more memorable circumstance: The same Pasor instructed the great Dr. Pococke in the oriental languages. See Pasor in Wood.

† The Countess of Drogheda went into a bookseller's shop at Tunbridge, where Mr. Wycherley happened to be, and asked for the "Plain Dealer;" upon which a gentleman pointing to him, said, "Madam, there is the Plain Dealer for you." This interview produced an acquaintance, which ended in marriage.

‡ See the Dedication to the "Idea of the Perfection of Painting," translated by Mr. Evelyn.

These were by far the most precious of the Grecian relics which his grandfather possessed, and the most valuable of their kind in the world. They formerly stood exposed to the air in the garden belonging to Arundel House.* This benefaction will probably be remembered by the editions of the "Marmora Oxoniensia" of Dr. Prideaux, Mr. Maittaire, and Mr. Chandler, when the original inscriptions are totally obliterated. He died the 11th of Jan. 1683, and was succeeded by his son Henry, who married the Lady Mary Mordaunt, daughter of Henry, earl of Peterborough. It is well known that this lady was divorced from the duke, and afterward married to Sir John Germaine, bart.

GREAT OFFICERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

The Duke of ORMOND, lord-steward of the household. *Wissing p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

Promoted
1660.

JAMES, duke of Ormond. *Kneller p. Ravenet sc. h. sh.*

JACOBUS, dux Ormondiaë. *Kneller p. 8vo. This print is curious, as it is one of the very few engravings executed by George White, the mezzotinter: it is without his name.*

JAMES, duke of Ormond. *J. v. Berge.*

Duke of ORMOND. *Bocquet sc. In "Grammont," 1809; 8vo.*

JACOBUS, dux, marchio, et comes de Ormond. *Loggan sc. large h. sh. This has been copied by Michael Vandergucht.*

* The duke had a seat at Albury, in Surrey, where the Hypogeum, or Subterraneous Grotto, cut through a hill, has been much admired. It is about a furlong in length, and leads into a fine valley.† But this is exceeded by the Hypogeum at Park Place, the seat of Mr. Conway; where, besides several elegant works of art, there is, perhaps, a greater variety of natural beauties, than are to be seen on any spot of the same extent in the three kingdoms.

† See Gibson's "Camden," col. 184.

JACOBUS, dux Ormondiaë. *Loggan sc. 8vo.*

JAMES, duke of Ormond; *in armour; oval; mezz.*

Vertue, in his manuscript, mentions a half-length mezzotinto of the Duke of Ormond, by Robert White.

There is a portrait of him, by Lely, at Amesbury, and another at Woburn.

The Duke of Ormond was an excellent soldier, an accomplished courtier, and an able statesman; and, what was a better character than all these, he was the good, the humane, and benevolent man. He did and suffered much in the cause of Charles I. and was one of those royalists whose characters were never tainted, and which were revered even by their enemies. Cromwell offered to restore his immense estate to him; but he was a man of too nice honour to accept of that offer from one who, he thought, had no right to make it. He was a warm friend, and a placable enemy; and was never known to have any enemies himself, but those who were offended at his virtues. He had an admirable talent at speaking; and never failed to convince, as he spoke only on the side of truth and equity. His military exploits in Ireland in the late reign, and his wise government of that kingdom in the present, the hardships he suffered in his exile, and his active loyalty to his banished sovereign, are amply recorded in his "Life" by Mr. Carte, in two volumes folio. *Ob. 21, July, 1688, Æt. 78.*

Promoted
1660.

EDWARD, earl of Manchester, one of the chiefs of the Presbyterian party, was voluntarily chosen for the office of lord-chamberlain by the king. He indeed highly merited the honour which was conferred upon him. See the "Continuation of Lord Clarendon's Life," p. 47. See also the reign of CHARLES I. Class VII.

HENRY JERMYN. *Schiavonetti; in "Grammont;" from the picture at Strawberry-hill.*

HENRY JERMYN, &c. *W. N. Gardiner; fol.*

HENRY JERMYN; *small oval.*

HENRY JERMYN, earl of St. Alban's; *from an original by Sir Peter Lely, in the possession of the late George Drummond, esq. at Stanmore. Godfrey sc. 4to.*

HENRY JERMYN, earl of St. Alban's; *in Grammont's "Memoirs;" 8vo.*

Henry Jermyn (second son to Sir Thomas Jermyn, of Rushbrook, in the county of Suffolk, knt.) was treasurer of the household to King Charles the First, and master of the horse to the queen. In the beginning of the civil war, he spared neither pains nor expense in obtaining arms and ammunition from foreign parts, for the royal service. He exposed himself to the greatest hazard in attending the queen into England, and landing her in safety at Burlington, Yorkshire, in 1642, and conducting her thence with all the power he could raise through the enemy's quarters, to the king at Oxford. For this service he was, by letters patent, bearing date at Oxford, Sept. 3, 19 Car. I. advanced to the dignity of a baron of the realm, by the title of Lord Jermyn of St. Edmundsbury, in Suffolk; with limitation of that honour, in want of issue of his own body lawfully begotton to Thomas his elder brother, and the heirs male of his body.

He raised a regiment, and was wounded in the arm by a pistol-shot, in a skirmish previous to the first battle of Newbury, in September, 1643. He afterward (in July 1644) went to France, and continued there till the restoration; soon after which period, he was sent to conduct the queen-mother to England. Cowley and Sir William D'Avenant were patronised by him while he was at Paris; and the former lived in his family.

He served King Charles the Second, while in exile, with great fidelity; and was employed by him in several embassies to the King of France, which he performed with great diligence and wisdom. In consideration of these services he was, by letters patent, bearing date at Breda, in Brabant, April 27, 1660, created earl of St. Alban's, in com. Hertf.

It has been generally thought, that he was privately married to Queen Henrietta Maria, but at what period their union took place, we are unable to ascertain. She died at Columbe, in France, August 31, 1669.

On the 13th of May, 1671, he was appointed lord-chamberlain of

the household, which employment he held till September 11, 1674; and in May 1672, he was installed a knight of the Garter. *Ob.* December, 1683.

HENRY BENNET, earl of Arlington. *P. Lely p. J. Houbraken sc. In the collection of Sir Thomas Hammer, bart. "Illust. Head."*

HENRY BENNET, earl of Arlington, lord-chamberlain of the household; *white staff; h. sh.*

HENRY BENNET, &c. *Thane.*

HENRY BENNET, &c. *mezz. small oval. A. Blooteling; J. Lloyd exc.*

HENRY BENNET, earl of Arlington; *collar and badge of the Garter.*

HENRY BENNET, earl of Arlington; *8vo.*

There are portraits of him in Christ Church-Hall at Longleat, and Lord Bathurst's, at Cirencester.

Creat. earl
22 April
1672.
Made lord-
chamb.
11 Sept.
1674.

Henry Bennet, earl of Arlington, secretary of state and lord-chamberlain to Charles II. was educated at Christ Church, in Oxford, where he distinguished himself by several pieces of poetry, which are printed in different collections of occasional verses. In the reign of Charles I. he was one of the under secretaries to George, lord Digby, secretary of state; and afterward entered a volunteer into the royal army, where he received many honourable wounds.* He followed the fortunes of Charles II. with whom he was long a wanderer; and was employed by him in several embassies, before and after the restoration. He had an uncommon talent at raillery and ridicule, and employed these low arts to undermine the credit of the Lord-chancellor Clarendon; and when his own credit began to decline, the same arts were returned upon himself. He was one of the cabinet council, notorious by the name of *the*

* The prints represent him with a large cut on his nose.

Cabal, to which much of the political infamy of this reign will for ever adhere. They advised the king to shut up the exchequer, and persuaded him that his interest was unconnected with that of his people. *Ob.* July 28, 1685, *Æt.* 67.

GEORGE, duke of Albemarle, master of his majesty's horse. *F. Barlow p. Stent exc. h. sh.*

GEORGE, duke of Albemarle. *Barlow p. Wm. Clarke sc.*

GEORGIUS, dux Albemarle. *D. Loggan ad vivum delin. et cælavit, 1661; half length, h. sh.* This is one of Loggan's best prints, and the original of several others; it resembles the picture at the Duke of Queensberry's, at Amesbury. The print is copied by Sheppard.

GEORGE, duke of Albemarle; a small oval, inscribed *G. M. in Faithorne's manner.*

GEORGE MONCK, duke of Albemarle. *Gaywood f. h. sh.* There are two others 4to. and a third 8vo. by the same hand.

GEORGE MONCK, &c. *White sc. 8vo.*

GEORGE MONCK, &c. *J. Ch. (Chantry) sc. 1663; chaplet of laurel; 8vo.*

GEORGE MONCK, &c. *B. Audran.*

GEORGE MONCK, &c. *Bocquet sc.* In "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park.

GEORGE MONCK, &c. *H. R. Cook sc.* In Prince's "Worthies of Devon;" 4to. 1810.

GEORGE MONCK, &c. *W. T. Fry sc. 1816; from*

the original of Sir P. Lely, in the Town-hall, Exeter; in Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."

GEORGE, duke of Albemarle, inscribed, "*The Effigies of the valiant and renowned;*" on horseback. R. P. Sold by S. Lye, Cannon-street; scarce.

GEORGE, duke of Albemarle, &c. Before his "*Observations on military and political Affairs,*" 1671; fol.

GEORGE, duke of Albemarle. R. Preeke exc. 1661; large 4to.

GEORGE MONCK, &c. Before his "*Funeral Sermon,*" by Seth (Ward), bishop of Sarum, 1670; 4to.

GEORGE, late duke of Albemarle, &c. E. le Davis sc. h. sh.

GEORGE MONCK, &c. on horseback; Stent; h. sh.

GEORGE, duke of Albemarle and his dutchess, standing hand in hand; sold by Stent; very bad.*

Mr. Walpole, in vol. ii. p. 179, of the second edition of his "*Anecdotes of Painting,*" mentions a capital half-length of him at the Countess of Montrath's, Twickenham Park.

His portrait is in the gallery at Gorhambury.

GEORGE, duke of Albemarle. R. Cooper sc.

Appointed
master of
the horse
1660.
Created
duke
July 7,
1660.

George Monck, duke of Albemarle, who had a very early inclination to a military life, served in the Low Countries, under the Lords Oxford and Goring. In the civil war, he at first adhered to the king; but having suffered a tedious imprisonment for his loyalty, he took the covenant, and entered into the service of the

* There is a print of George, prince of Denmark, with naval trophies, designed and engraved by Burghers, and prefixed to the Oxford verses on the death of that prince. This anonymous portrait has been mistaken for the Duke of Albemarle.

parliament. He signalized himself at the battle of Dunbar, where he had a principal share in that important victory. He was afterward employed by Cromwell in reducing Scotland, which he did effectually, and had the chief management of affairs in that kingdom. It is well known that he had the greatest hand in the restoration, and that his gallant behaviour on board the fleet, in the Dutch war, was almost without example. He is not so well known as an author, though in that character he was not without merit.* He had talents both for peace and war; but his capacity was more adapted to the field than the cabinet. His conversation and address were better suited to those scenes of action to which he had been accustomed, than to the drawing-room of Charles II. *Ob.* 3 Jan. 1669-70. See Class VII.

GEORGE, duke, marquis, and earl of Buckingham. *S. Verelst p. Becket f. h. sh. mezz.*

GEORGE VILLIERS, duke, marquis, and earl of Buckingham, &c. *R. White sc. h. sh. In Guillim's "Heraldry;" folio.*

GEORGE, duke, marquis, and earl of Buckingham, &c. master of the horse. *Before his Works, 8vo.*

GEORGE VILLIERS, duke of Buckingham. *Bocquet f. In "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park, 1806.*

George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, a man of great wit and humour, and of the most whimsical caprice, was the admiration and the jest of the reign of Charles the Second. He was the alchemist and the philosopher; the fiddler and the poet; the mimic and the statesman. How shall I sketch the portrait of one who had such a variety of faces, or draw him in miniature who was of so great, and at the same time of so little a character? He has left us a specimen of his admirable wit in his "Rehearsal" which is a creation of his own, and had a considerable effect in reforming the stage. *Ob.* April 16, 1687, *Æt.* 60.†

* See the "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors."

† It is certain, from what Lord Clarendon tells us, that the duke frequently diverted himself with the preachers at court. The following story was told us as a

JAMES, duke of Monmouth, (master of the horse). *Lely p. Blooteling sc. large h. sh.*

JAMES, duke of Monmouth, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling f. oval; in armour; large as the life; large sh. mezz.*

JAMES, duke of Monmouth. *Wissing p. Vander-vaart f. h. sh. mezz.*

JAMES, duke of Monmouth. *Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. in armour; sh.*

JACOBUS, dux de Monmouth, &c. *robes of the Garter. Loggan sc. h. sh.* This is the handsomest print of him.

JAMES, duke of Monmouth; *two prints by Van Hove; small 8vo.*

fact by Dr. Dibben, an intimate friend of Mr. Prior, and the translator of his Secular Ode into elegant Latin. A young divine of great modesty, who preached before the king, on Psalm cxxxix. verse 13, "I am fearfully and wonderfully made," was the innocent occasion of much mirth in the chapel royal. This young man, who is supposed to have been in a sweat, more from apprehension than the warmth of the season, happened, before he named his text, to wipe his face with one of his hands, on which was a new glove, and with the die of it unluckily blacked himself. The Duke of Buckingham, upon comparing the words of the text with the figure of the preacher, was instantly seized with a fit of laughter, in which he was followed by Sir Henry Bennet and several other courtiers; nor was the king himself, who thoroughly enjoyed a jest of this kind, able to keep his countenance. The Reverend Mr. Gosling, of Canterbury, upon reading this anecdote, made the following observation, which I shall give the reader in that gentleman's own words: "I have heard my father (who was of the chapel royal in King Charles the Second's time) tell this story of a Dr. Resbury, without the circumstance of the glove, which seems needless from another story of him. While he was in waiting at Windsor, he observed a person pass him in the street, and turn back to look at him so often, that at last he pretty roughly asked what he meant by it. He very civilly asked pardon; but said he was a painter; that he had then in hand a picture of Nathan reproving David, and thought that the doctor had the most reproving face he had ever met with. This occasioned some harsher language, to which the artist replied, he had got as much as he desired, and took his leave." The anecdote of the preacher, as corrected by Mr. Gosling, seems to be the more authentic; but he certainly was chaplain to King William and Queen Anne, as appears from his epitaph in St. Giles's church, at Reading.

JAMES, duke of Monmouth. *P. Stent*; sold by Overton.

JAMES, duke of Monmouth and Buccleugh. *Nic. Visscher*; large *h. sh.*

JAMES, duke of Monmouth. *P. Schenck f.* in armour.

JAMES, duke of Monmouth; in armour; collar of the Garter.

JAMES, duke of Monmouth; a head-piece; in the quarto edition of Waller's Works.

JACQUES SCOT, duc de Monmouth. *V. Werff p.* (*delin.*) *Picart sc. direx.* 1724; 4to.

JAMES, duke of Monmouth; *mezz. oval*; *Lely*; *P. V. Somer*; 4to. scarce.

JAMES, duke of Monmouth, on horseback; *Netscher and Wyck p.* *W. Baillie sc.*

JACOBUS, dux de Monmouth, &c. on horseback; a cypher, probably for Francis Barlow.*

Mr. Pennant, in his "Tour in Scotland,"† informs us, that there is a large spirited picture of the Duke of Monmouth on horseback, and another in armour at Dalkeith-house. The same author observes, that all his pictures have a handsome likeness of his father. At this house is a portrait of Lucy Walters, his mother, of whom Mr. Bull has an authentic drawing.

James, duke of Monmouth, was a natural son of Charles II. by Mrs. Lucy Walters,‡ daughter of Richard Walters, of Haverford-West, in the county of Pembroke. Courage and good nature,

Created
duke
14 Feb.
15 Car. II.

* There is a poor print of him, "sold by Overton," sh. This is not worth the collector's notice.

† P. 61.

‡ She was sometimes called Mrs. Barlow.

youth and beauty, ambition and pliancy of temper, contributed to render him the favourite of his father, the minion of the people, and the tool of faction. Accumulated wealth and honour, universal popularity and royal favour, though more than he could well bear, did not satisfy him. He knew not how to be happy without sovereignty, while he enjoyed all its advantages, without any of its cares. He even pretended that he had a right to the succession;* and it is certain that the king for some time connived at his ambition, as he thought his faction a proper counter-balance to that of the Duke of York.† The Earl of Shaftesbury, who managed him as he thought fit, first formed the project of raising him to the throne. See the next reign.‡

GREAT OFFICERS OF SCOTLAND.

WILLIAM, duke of Queensberry. *Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. large sh.*

Created
duke
3 Feb.
1683-4.

William, earl of Queensberry, was made lord justice-general and lord high-treasurer of Scotland, by Charles II. and appointed lord high-commissioner of that kingdom in the beginning of the next reign. This nobleman and the Earl of Aberdeen had the management of the affairs of Scotland in 1681, after the departure of the Duke of York. They have been both justly censured for their rigorous and oppressive administration. Great numbers were outlawed by the Earl of Queensberry, only for conversing with such as refused the Scottish Test. These conscientious persons were

* The pretended secret History of Charles II. and Lucy Walters, was published, under borrowed names, in the "Perplexed Prince;" written in the manner of a novel, and dedicated to William, lord Russel. The king is there said to have been certainly married to her. This book, which is but a mean performance, had a great influence on the populace.

† Welwood, p. 169.

‡ The Duke of Monmouth had a sister, Mary, who espoused William Sarsfield, esq. of Lucan, in Ireland,§ by whom he had an only daughter, named Charlotte, who was married to Mr. Vesey, an Irish gentleman. Mary espoused, to her second husband, William Fanshawe, esq. master of the requests to Charles II. She died in April, 1693, leaving issue by him one son and three daughters. See Sandford's "Genealogical History," p. 645, last edit.

§ Elder brother to Patrick, styled earl of Lucan.

branded with the name of rebels. He fell into disgrace soon after the accession of James, because he refused to change his religion. *Ob.* 1694.

JOANNES BAP. COLBERT, &c. Baro de Seignelay. *Nanteuil sc.* 1660. *There are various other prints of him. The best that I remember to have seen is that engraved by Ant. Masson; sh.*

JOANNES BAP. COLBERT. *Jac. Lubin sc.*

JOANNES BAP. COLBERT. *C. le Brun; G. Edelinck; large sheet.*

John Baptist Colbert, privy-counsellor and superintendent of the finances, secretary, and minister of state to Lewis XIV. and one of the ablest politicians that any age or country has produced, was born of Scottish parents in France. He instituted, established, and directed manufactures. He was perfectly acquainted with all the springs of opulence, and knew how to convey them into their proper channels. Trade received life, vigour, and stability under his auspices; and the French marine would have become formidable, if the jealousy of Louvois had not turned aside his master's ambition to conquests at land. The canal of Languedoc, begun and carried on under his direction, was itself a work that would have immortalized a Roman. He died at Paris, on the 6th of September, 1683. His library of books, printed and manuscript, is said to have been superior to any private collection that ever was made.*

He is mentioned here, as being enrolled by the Scots in the splendid list of their illustrious persons.

THOMAS, first lord Clifford of Chudleigh; *from the original of Lely, in the collection of the Right Hon.*

* Colbert had a brother, whom he introduced into the management of affairs, and an acquaintance with the great world. The Germans and the English found, to their detriment, if not their disgrace, that he was a very artful and able ambassador. He has been frequently confounded with the great Colbert. That he was a different person will appear from his character in Mons. Wicquefort's "Rights, Privileges, and Office of Ambassadors," translated by Digby.†

† See p. 421.

Lord Clifford. W. Holl sc. In Lodge's "Illustrious Personages of Great Britain;" folio, quarto, and octavo.

Thomas, lord Clifford, of Chudleigh, was the eldest of the three sons of Hugh Clifford, of Ugbrook, in Devonshire, a gentleman who had been intrusted with the command of a regiment of foot for the king in the beginning of the rebellion, by Mary, daughter of Sir George Chudleigh, of Ashton, in the same county, baronet.—He was born on the 1st of August, 1630, and completed his education at Exeter College, in Oxford, where he became a gentleman commoner on the 25th of May, 1647; and “was accounted,” says Wood, “by his contemporaries there a young man of a very unsettled head, or of a roving shattered brain.” The fervid and sanguine disposition which drew on him this censure from dull and plodding judgments, enabled him to reap the fruits of study without labour, and he left the university in a state of proficiency which astonished those who had uttered it. He travelled for some time on the continent, and on his return, was entered of the Middle Temple, and studied the law with an assiduity which leaves little room to doubt that he then intended to adopt it as a profession. The ancient affection, however, of his native county to his names and family, opened new prospects to him. The borough of Totness elected him to serve in the parliament, by which Charles the Second was restored, and rechose him for the first which was called by that prince. He was now in his proper sphere of action. The freedom of debate was suited to his natural impatience of control, and his ambition was soothed by splendid visions of preferment. He possessed all the requisites to establish parliamentary reputation, and exercised them with a freedom and boldness at that time seldom practised. He commenced his career by opposing the measures of government; grew distinguished and formidable; made terms with the king’s ministers; and became a most steady advocate for the royal prerogatives.

He now privately engaged himself, in concert with some other members of the House of Commons, to use his most strenuous endeavours to augment, by all practicable means, the authority and revenue of the crown; and it has been said, that Lord Clarendon’s opposition to those measures, was the principal cause of that great man’s fall. Henry Bennet, earl of Arlington, and secretary of state, was his first eminent political friend and patron, and his strict intimacy with that minister, together with a strong rumour

that he had been secretly reconciled to the church of Rome about the time of the restoration, introduced him to the favour, and shortly after to the confidence, of the Duke of York. In compliment to that prince, and perhaps to relieve and solace a spirit of peculiar ardency, he attended the duke in the great sea-fight with the Dutch of the 3d of June, 1665, and became so interested in the tremendous novelties which he that day witnessed, that he chose to remain with the fleet after the command had devolved, in the duke's absence, on the Earl of Sandwich, with whom he sailed, in the beginning of the following August, on the expedition to Bergen, in Norway.

On the 26th of October, 1666, he was appointed comptroller of the household, and on the 5th of the following December, sworn of the privy council; on the 13th of June, 1668, the office of treasurer of the household was conferred on him; and, presently after, the Treasury being put into commission on the death of the Earl of Southampton, he was named one of the lords commissioners. He became now, perhaps, the king's most confidential adviser, and this was presently after in a manner publicly acknowledged by his reception into that cabinet council, which, from the initial letters of the names of the five who composed it, obtained the denomination of "the Cabal." The whole designs of which were, the establishment of absolute monarchy, and the restoration of the Romish religion.

Charles the Second, who thirsted for absolute monarchy chiefly for the sake of personal ease, determined to ensure his future services by giving him the strongest proof of his favour and gratitude. On the 20th of April, 1672, created him baron Clifford, of Chudleigh, in the county of Devon, to which honour was added, a grant of considerable estates, chiefly in Somersetshire; and, on the 28th of the following November, he was appointed lord high-treasurer.

In the preceding year the king, who had become the voluntary vassal of Louis XIV. resolved to gratify that prince by breaking the league, known by the title of the triple alliance, which had been formed against France in the year 1667, between England, Sweden, and the United Provinces, and to make war on the latter of those powers. His coffers were exhausted; the parliament not then sitting; and no reasonable hope to be entertained from assembling it, of obtaining a grant of money for the prosecution of a measure so unpopular.—In this dilemma, Charles is said to have declared that he would give the staff of high-treasurer to any of his minis-

ters who could contrive a feasible plan to raise 1,500,000*l.* without an application to parliament. "The next day," as the story goes, "Lord Ashley (afterward the notorious earl of Shaftesbury) told Clifford that there was a way to do this, but that it was dangerous, and might, in its consequences, inflame both parliament and people. Clifford, impatient to know the secret, plied the Lord Ashley with visits, and having drunk him to a proper height, led him insensibly to the subject of the king's indigence. Lord Ashley, warm and unguarded, dropped the important secret of shutting up the Exchequer. Clifford took the hint; left the Lord Ashley as soon as he possibly could; went the same night to Whitehall; and, attending till the king rose, demanded the white staff. The king renewed his promise if the money could be found, and then Clifford disclosed the secret, and was accordingly made lord-treasurer." The whole of this, however, seems to be fabulous. The project of shutting up, as it was called, the Exchequer, by which the bankers, who had supplied Charles's necessities with money, borrowed of others on the security of the revenues, were disabled from fulfilling their engagements, was devised and recommended by Ashley alone.

Lord Clifford held his high appointment for little more than six months; about the time that he obtained it, Charles, at his suggestion, published a declaration for universal liberty of conscience and worship, and for the suspension of the penal laws against dissenters of all descriptions. It was presently perceived that this measure was contrived for the encouragement and benefit of the Roman Catholics; the House of Commons took it up with great warmth; voted it to be illegal; and not only endeavoured, by two several addresses, to persuade the king to revoke it, but broke out into open hostility against the Papists, and brought in a bill for a new test, peculiarly framed to disqualify them for all public employments. The peers received it with more moderation, but Clifford defended it in that house with a haughtiness and violence of expression, which provoked the utmost resentment and disgust. It was on that occasion that he applied the quoted phrase, "*monstrum horrendum ingens*," to the vote of the Commons, and reproached that branch of the legislature in terms of anger and contempt, never, perhaps, before or since applied to it by a speaker in the upper house. The Lords, however, sanctioned the king's declaration by their vote, but the majority was small, and no less than thirty signed a protest against it. The chancellor, Shaftesbury, spoke and voted against it, and the king, to whom Clifford

had not only previously submitted the plan of his speech, but by whom some additions had been made to it, intimidated by the resentment which it had produced, and the artifices of the treasurer's enemies, determined to abandon at once his measure, and his minister.

The appointment of Sir Thomas Osborn, afterward duke of Leeds to that important post, was the result; Clifford retired, overwhelmed with chagrin, to the country. Some remarkable particulars of his latter days have very lately appeared in a publication of the diary of his intimate friend, John Evelyn, who tells us, that his resignation "grieved him to the heart, and at last broke it." Mr. Evelyn adds, that when he took leave of this nobleman, on his quitting London for ever, Lord Clifford "wrung him by the hand," and said, "Good bye—I shall never see thee more—do not expect it—I will never see this place, this city or court, again;" and couples with these speeches, which evidently refer rather to future life than death, a very idle rumour of the day, that he perished soon after by his own hand.

He died, as we are informed by Prince, in his "Worthies of Devon," of a fit of the stone, at his house of Ugbrook, in that county, in September, 1673; and his friend, Mr. Evelyn, from whom alone we have any view of his private character, makes some atonement for the blemish so carelessly cast on his memory, by recording that he was "a valiant uncorrupt gentleman; ambitious, not covetous; generous, passionate, and a most sincere constant friend."

CLASS III.

ENGLISH PEERS.

DUKES.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR, duke of Somerset. *Lely p.*
1671. *Vertue sc.* 1724; *large h. sh.*

William, duke of Somerset, was son of Henry, lord Beauchamp, by Mary, daughter of Arthur, lord Capel. He succeeded his grand-

father William, who, on the 25th of April, 1660, was restored to the title of duke of Somerset, forfeited by the attainder of his great-grandfather, in the reign of Edward VI. *Ob.* 1671.

CHRISTOPHER, duke of Albemarle, (son of George). *Sherwin sc. sh.* See the next reign.

Created
16 March,
1664-5.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, duke of Newcastle. *Diepenbeke del. Clouvet sc.* See the reign of CHARLES I. Class III.

The Duke of RICHMOND and LENOX; *with a black holding his hat and feather. H. Gascar p. whole length, mezz.*

The Duke of RICHMOND. *W. Wissing p. J. Becket f. with a greyhound; h. sh. mezz.*

The Duke of RICHMOND. *Wissing p. R. Williams f. robes of the Garter; 4to. mezz.*

The Duke of RICHMOND. *Du Broyn p. R. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

The Duke of RICHMOND. *Kneller p. R. White exc. h. sh. mezz.* All these prints represent him young.

The Duke of RICHMOND, &c. *Le Davis.*

The Duke of RICHMOND. *F. Jollain.*

The Duke of RICHMOND; *whole length. B. Lens.*

At Dalkeith-house, the seat of the Duke of Buccleugh, in Scotland, are portraits of the duke and his dutchess in one piece.



CHRIS^R. DUKE of ALBEMARLE,
from a Scarce Print by Becket.

Pub 1811 by W. Richardson York House Strand.

Charles Lenox, first duke of Richmond, was the only son of Louise Renée de Penencourt, of Queroualle, in France,* by King Charles the Second, who being present at his baptism, gave him

* This lady coming into England, in the year 1670, with the Dutchess of Orleans, the king's sister, his majesty was so taken with her beauty and deportment, that he created her dutchess of Portsmouth, countess of Farnham, and baroness of Petersfield, all in the county of Southampton, to enjoy during her life, by letters patent, dated at Westminster, August 19, 1673. And likewise by his intercession with the then French king, Louis XIV. the territory of Aubigny, in France, which, by the death of Charles Stuart, sixth duke of Richmond and Lenox, reverted to that crown, was given to her grace, by grant, dated at St. Germain en Laye, in the month of December, 1673, and thirty-first year of his reign, during her life; the remainder to such of the King of Great Britain's natural sons by her, as he shall name; under the same limitation as the grant by Charles VII. of France, anno 1422, to John Stuart, ancestor to the aforesaid Duke of Richmond. Aubigny is a town in Berry, in France, situate on the river Nere, given (according to Pere Daniel) to John Stuart, the third lord Darnley of the name of John, on March 24, 1422, to whom the county and earldom of Eureux was also granted in 1426, and who was killed at the battle of Herrings, on February 12, 1428-9.

The French king, by his grant dated at Versailles, in the month of January, 1684, in the forty-first year of his reign, reciteth, "That the territory of Aubigny upon Nere, in the province of Berry, having been given, in the year 1422, by Charles VII. to John Stuart, in consideration of the great and commendable services by him done in the wars; and by default of heirs male, the same having reverted to the crown, anno 1672, on the death of the Duke of Richmond, he, in regard to the King of Great Britain, had, by his letters patent, dated in the month of December, 1673, granted to the Lady Louise Renée de Penencourt de Queroualle, dutchess of Portsmouth, the said territory of Aubigny, with all rights to the same belonging, for her life; remainder to such of the natural male children as she shall have by the King of Great Britain, in tail-male, by the said king to be named; remainder to the crown of France. And whereas, the said King of Great Britain, had appointed Charles Lenox, duke of Richmond, his natural son, master of the horse, and knight of the Garter, to succeed the said Dutchess of Portsmouth in the said inheritance; he, the said King of France, being willing to annex to the said inheritance a proper title, and such as should be agreeable to the illustrious birth of the said Duke of Richmond: and at the same time to confer honour on the said Dutchess of Portsmouth, whose progenitors always held a considerable rank in the province of Brittany, as well in consideration of their birth, services in the army, as alliance to ancient families, and otherwise; and also considering the great extent of the said territories, consisting of the town of Aubigny, two considerable castles, two parishes and fiefs, extending to the court and parliament at Paris; being likewise mistress of the waters, forests, fairs, markets, and all places in the said territories; therefore he unites, creates, and erects the said town, territory, castellany and castle of Aubigny, fiefs and lands, &c. into a dutchy and peerdom of France, with all pre-eminences and prerogatives thereunto appertaining; to be enjoyed by the said Lady Louise Renée Penencourt de Queroualle, dutchess of Portsmouth, during her life; and after her decease, by the said Duke of Richmond, and the heirs male of his body, in name, title, and dignity of dukes of

the surname of Lenox, and his own Christian name Charles. He was born July 29, 1672, and being of great hopes, was, in the third year of his age, created, by his royal father, baron of Settrington, in the county of York, earl of March (a title derived from the Marches in Wales), and duke of Richmond, in Yorkshire, by letters patent, bearing date at Westminster, August 9, 1675.

And his majesty considering, with what lustre and glory the house of Lenox had shone in former times, and that by the death of Charles Stuart, duke of Richmond and Lenox, the dignity of the Duke of Lenox was immersed in the crown; therefore, that the honour might be again revived, his majesty bestowed the estate of Lenox on his son, the aforesaid Charles, duke of Richmond: and by letters patent, passed in Scotland, on September 9, created him duke of Lenox, earl of Darnley, and baron Methuen, of Torbolton, and to the heirs male of his body.

His grace was elected, April 7, 1681, a knight companion of the most noble order of the Garter, and installed at Windsor on the 20th of the same month. At that time, and formerly, as pictures shew, the knights of the Garter wore the blue riband round the neck, with the George appendant on the breast: but the duke's mother having, sometime after his installation, introduced him to the king, with his riband over his right shoulder, and the George appendant on the left side, his majesty was so pleased with the conceit, that he commanded all the knights companions of the order to wear it the same way. The Duke of Richmond was made master of the horse to the king, on the removal of the Duke of Monmouth; which office, during his minority, was executed by three commissioners, Henry Guy, Theophilus Oglethorpe, and Charles Adderly, esqrs. but on the accession of King James to the throne, his mother having promoted the bill of exclusion, his grace was removed from that honourable employment. November 14, 1693, he took his seat in the House of Peers.

In the reign of King William, he served in Flanders, and was aid-de-camp to his majesty. He was also one of the lords of the bed-chamber to King George I. and departing this life, at his seat at Goodwood, in Sussex, May 27, 1723, was buried in King Henry the Seventh's chapel, in Westminster-abbey, but afterward removed to Chichester cathedral.

Aubigny, and peers of France; with all jurisdiction, rights, honours, authority, &c. belonging to the said dignity of peers and dukes, and sovereignty of the said dutchy; doing homage to the crown of France."

The Dutchess of Portsmouth was amused by the Earl of Shaftesbury, who well knew her influence over Charles, with the visionary hopes of a parliamentary settlement of the crown upon the duke her son. His predecessor, in the dukedom of Richmond, was Charles Stuart, who married a celebrated lady of his own name, with whom the king was deeply in love. He died in his embassy to Denmark, the 12th of Dec. 1672.

The Duke of Richmond married, in January, 1692-3, Anne, widow of Henry, son of John, lord Belasyse, of Worlabby, by whom he had one son, Charles, second duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny; and two daughters, Lady Louise, born Dec. 24, 1694, married to James, third earl of Berkeley, and Lady Anne, married to William-Anne, second earl of Albemarle.

HENRY, duke of Grafton. *T. Hawker p. Becket f. whole length; large h. sh. mezz.*

HENRY, duke of Grafton. *Kneller p. Becket f. large 4to.*

The Duke of GRAFTON. *J. Becket f. a ship at sea; h. sh. mezz.*

The Duke of GRAFTON. *E. Cooper exc. small 4to. mezz.*

Henry Fitz-Roy, second natural son of Charles the Second, by Barbara Villiers, dutchess of Cleveland, born Sept. 20, 1663, being of a brave and martial spirit, addicted himself first to the experience of maritime affairs, having been in several naval expeditions with Sir John Bury, knt. vice-admiral of England: he was, by letters patent, bearing date August 16, 1672, created baron of Sudbury, viscount Ipswich, and earl of Euston, all in the county of Suffolk; and September 11, 1675, created duke of Grafton, in the county of Northampton. August 31, 1680, he was elected a knight of the most noble order of the Garter; but being then at sea, with Sir John Bury, he was installed at Windsor by his proxy, Sir Edward Villiers, knt. afterward earl of Jersey, Sept. 30, following.

December 15, 1681, he was chosen by the corporation of the Trinity House, to be one of their elder brothers; and on the 30th

of the same month, constituted colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards, which was given, in 1688, to the Earl of Lichfield, but restored to him in the same year by the Prince of Orange. In 1682, he was appointed vice-admiral of England; and in 1684, was sworn recorder of St. Edmundsbury, in Suffolk. In 1685 appointed lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of that county, and also by patent, remembrancer in the First-fruits office, ranger of Whittlebury forest in Northamptonshire, and gamekeeper at Newmarket.

At the coronation of James II. he performed the office of lord high-constable of England. And on the landing of the Duke of Monmouth in the West, 1685, he commanded a part of King James's forces, and behaved with great gallantry in the action of Philips Norton Lane, in Somersetshire, narrowly escaping with his life.— In 1687, the Duke of Somerset having declined conducting Ferdinand D'Ada, archbishop of Amasia, Pope Innocent XI.'s nuncio, to his public audience, he was prevailed on by the king to perform it; and accordingly, on the 3d of July that year, he solemnly conducted him to Windsor, attended by Sir Charles Cotterel, master of the ceremonies, in one of his majesty's coaches. The same year (being then vice-admiral of England), he had the command of a squadron of his majesty's ships of war, to receive Mary Sophia, queen of Pedro II. king of Portugal, in Holland, and conduct her to Lisbon. He afterward sailed for Tunis, where he arrived, Oct. 16, 1687; and having brought the corsairs of that place to amity, he returned to England in March, 1688, and waiting on the king was graciously received.

On the landing of the Prince of Orange, he was one of the Protestant peers, then in London, who, with the archbishops of Canterbury and York, &c. signed a petition to King James, "That in the deep sense of the miseries of a war, &c. they did think themselves bound in conscience, and out of the duty they owe to God, their holy religion, &c. most humbly to offer to his majesty, that in their opinions, the only visible way to preserve his majesty and his kingdom, would be the calling of a parliament, *regular* and *free* in all respects, &c." The jesuits were so enraged at this petition, that they published a paper with this title, *Some Reflections upon the humble Petition to the King, of the Lords, who subscribed the same; presented November 17, 1688.*

On King James's arrival with his army at Salisbury, November 19, the Duke of Grafton, with the Lord Churchill (afterward duke of Marlborough), were the first that went over to the Prince of Orange.

And such confidence had his highness in his grace's good disposition to him, that when King James had the first time withdrawn himself from Whitehall, he dispatched the Duke of Grafton from his camp at Henley, to go and take possession of Tilbury Fort, with his regiment of foot-guards. But after the meeting of the Convention, when it came to be debated in the House of Peers, *Whether the throne being vacant, it ought to be filled up by a regent, or a king*, the duke was one of the forty-nine, that voted for a *regent*. However, his grace, with the Duke of Ormond, the Dukes of Southampton and Northumberland, soon after acknowledged *the Prince and Princess of Orange for king and queen*. And at their coronation he attended, and bore the king's *orb*.

In 1690, he embarked with the Earl of Marlborough for Ireland, who arrived before the harbour of Cork, Sept. 21, and two days after, the greatest part of the land-forces went on shore, headed by the Duke of Grafton, who coming the next day within a mile of the town of Cork, began a formal siege. And a considerable breach being made, the grenadiers were ordered to storm the town, headed by his grace, and some resolute volunteers. But as he was leading them on to the assault, on September 28, he received a wound with a shot, which broke two of his ribs, whereof he died, at Cork, on October 9, following; and his corpse was brought to England, and buried at Euston, in Suffolk.

The Duke of Grafton married the Lady Isabella, only daughter, and at length heir, to Henry Bennet, earl of Arlington, viscount Thetford, &c. secretary of state, and of the privy council, knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and lord-chamberlain of the household to Charles II. by the Lady Isabella of Nassau, his wife, one of the daughters of Lewis of Nassau, lord of Beaverwaert, and count of Nassau, and sister to Henry of Nassau, seignior de Auverquerque, master of the horse to William III. and father of Henry earl of Grantham; and by her had Charles, his only child, second duke of Grafton, born at Arlington-house, in St. James's Park; who, in right of his mother, became earl of Arlington, viscount Thetford, and baron Arlington; her father being created baron Arlington, of Arlington, in the county of Middlesex, March 14, 1663, and viscount Thetford in the county of Norfolk, and earl of Arlington, April 22, 1672, with limitation to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten.

GEORGE FITZROY, earl (afterward duke) of Northumberland, &c. *H. Gascar p.* A. Tooker exc. large h. sh. mezz.*

The Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND. *Wissing p. Williams f. 4to. mezz.*

Created
6 April,
1682.

George Fitzroy, duke of Northumberland, was another natural son of Charles II. by Barbara, dutchess of Cleveland. In 1683, he was elected knight of the Garter. In 1701, he succeeded Henry, duke of Norfolk, as constable of Windsor Castle, and lord lieutenant of the county of Surrey. In the reign of Anne, he was constituted lord-lieutenant of Berkshire, lieutenant-general of the queen's armies, and one of the lords of her privy council. He married, in 1685, Catharine, daughter of Robert Wheatley, of Bracknol, Berks, esq. and relict of Thomas Lucy, esq. of Charlecote, in the county of Warwick. He died without issue.

HENRY CAVENDISH, duke of Newcastle, *on horseback; with his elder brother Charles, viscount Mansfield. A. V. Diepenbeke. Lisebetius sc. In the Duke of Newcastle's book of "Horsemanship;" sheet.*

HENRY CAVENDISH, duke of Newcastle, 1676. *W. Richardson; 1811; oval; hat and feather.*

Henry Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, was the only surviving son of the celebrated William, marquis of Newcastle, who, by his steady adherence and loyalty to Charles the First, suffered a loss of no less a sum than 733,579*l.* the only return for which was the honour of being made a duke at the restoration of Charles the Second. His grace dying in 1676, at the advanced age of eighty-four, was succeeded in his honours by this nobleman; who, though less conspicuous than his father in the political hemisphere, yet held many dignified offices and posts of state. He married Frances, daughter of William, second son of Robert Pierpoint, earl of Kingston, which lady brought him four sons; three of which died young; and the

* It is observable that all the prints after Gascar's paintings are very uncommon.



HENRY CAVENDISH,
Duke of Newcastle. 1676.



surviving son, Henry, after his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Joceline Percy, earl of Northumberland, called himself Percy, but died in the lifetime of his father, anno 1680. The Duke of Newcastle had also five daughters; who, upon his decease, in 1691, proved his coheirs: at which time, the titles of Cavendish of Bolsover, viscount Mansfield, earl of Ogle, and earl, marquis, and duke of Newcastle became extinct. The title having terminated in the name of Cavendish, was next revived in that of Holles, in the person of John Holles, earl of Clare; who, having married Margaret, third daughter and coheir of Henry Cavendish, the last duke of Newcastle, was raised to that dignity in 1694; but having no male issue, this honour expired again upon his decease, July 15, anno 1711. Whereupon Thomas Pelham Holles, earl of Clare (who had been so created in 1714), was, in 1715, advanced to the dukedom of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with limitation, in default of issue male, to his brother Henry, and his issue male; both of these, however, deceasing, the said title once more became extinct, on his grace's death in 1768. But having, in 1756, been created duke of Newcastle under Line, in Staffordshire, with an entail, on failure of issue male of his own body, to Henry Clinton, earl of Lincoln, and his issue male, by Catherine Pelham his wife, niece to him the said duke, this last-mentioned title, upon his death, descended according to the above limitation, and is now vested in the noble family of Clinton.

HENRY, duke of Beaufort. *Wissing p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

HENRY, duke of Beaufort; *in armour; anonymous; (Vandyck); (Faithorne). This has been mistaken for Edward, marquis of Worcester, by Granger.*

HENRY, duke of Beaufort. *Kneller p. R. White sc. large h. sh.*

A print from this plate, with some alteration in the arms, &c. was sold at Paris, in the reign of Anne, for the head of Lord Bolingbroke. The name of Desrochers, the engraver, is inscribed on the print.

Henry Somerset was son of Edward, marquis of Worcester, who had a considerable share in the transactions of the late reign; and was, in his father's lifetime created earl of Glamorgan by Charles I.* He was by Charles II. July 30, 1660, constituted lord-lieutenant of Gloucestershire; and, in 1672, lord-president of the council in the principality of Wales; and lord-lieutenant of the several counties of Anglesey, Brecon, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Glamorgan, and Radnor, in South Wales; and of Carnarvon, Denbigh, Merioneth, Montgomery, Flint, and Pembroke, in North Wales. He was also, on August 22, appointed lord-lieutenant of the county and city of Bristol; and on August 27, the same year, sworn of his majesty's privy-council; having on June 3, the same year, been installed one of the knights of the Garter. And having been eminently serviceable to that king (as is expressed in the patent) since his most happy restoration; in consideration thereof, and of his most noble descent from King Edward the Third, by John Beaufort, eldest son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, by Catherine Swinford, his third wife, he was, by letters patent, dated on December 2, in 1682, the thirty-fourth year of his reign, advanced to the title of duke of Beaufort, with remainder to the heirs male of his body.

At the funeral of Charles II. he was one of the supporters to George, prince of Denmark, chief mourner; and, by James II. was made lord-president of Wales, and also lord-lieutenant of all the above-mentioned counties; and at his coronation, carried the queen's crown. In June 1685, he was made colonel of the eleventh regiment of foot, then first raised, the command of which he resigned that year to his eldest surviving son, Charles, marquis of Worcester.—He exerted himself against the Duke of Monmouth, in 1685; and, in 1688, endeavoured to secure Bristol against the adherents of the Prince of Orange: upon whose elevation to the throne, his grace refusing to take the oaths, lived in retirement till his death, Jan. 21, 1699, in the 70th year of his age. He was buried in Beaufort chapel at Windsor, and a very elegant monument erected over him, the inscription of which is inserted in Pote's "History of Windsor," p. 381, and Ashmole's "Berkshire," vol. iii. p. 162; having had by Mary his wife, eldest daughter of Arthur, lord Capel, widow of Henry, lord Beauchamp, five sons, and four daughters; his dutchess died in the eighty-fifth year of her age, Jan. 7, 1714, and is buried at Badmington.

* See the article of EDWARD SOMERSET, marquis of Worcester, in the Interregnum, Class III.





The Right Hon^{ble} Charles Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley and Strange, of Knockin. Baron of Wootton, Viscount Lord Mohun, Burnell, Bassett, and Lacy: Lord Lieutenant of the Counties Pallatine of Lancaster, and Chester, and the City and County of Chester: Chamberlain of Chester, Vice Admiral of the aforesaid Counties, Lord of Man, and the Isles &c.

Pub July 1797 by W. Richardson York House N^o 31 Strand.

A MARQUIS.

HENRY SOMERSET, marquis of Worcester.
Bloteling sc.

HENRY SOMERSET, marquis and earl of Worcester;
robes of the Garter; h. sh.

HENRY, marquis of Worcester, (inscribed Earle).
P. Stent; oval.

HENRY SOMERSET, &c. *W. Richardson.*

He was afterward created duke of Beaufort. See the above article.

EARLS.

CHARLES, earl of Derby. *A. Bloteling f. h. sh. mezz.*

The Earl of DERBY. *Lely p. R. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

CHARLES, earl of Derby; *in an oval. W. Richardson.*

CHARLES STANLEY, earl of Derby; *in "Noble Authors," by Park.*

Charles Stanley was son of James, earl of Derby, by his countess, grand-daughter to the renowned William, prince of Orange, and not inferior to her great ancestor in spirit and bravery.* In 1642, when his father joined the royal army with a large supply of

Created
1486.

* This was the heroine that defended Latham-house in the civil war.

men and money, he committed to him the lieutenancy of the counties of Lancaster and Chester, with an injunction to put the king's commission of array in execution; which he performed with resolution and dispatch, and then entered upon hostilities. This occasioned a proclamation to be issued out against him by the parliament, "for murdering, killing, and destroying."* It is observable, that this was the first proclamation of the kind, after the commencement of the civil war.† He married Dorothea Helena Rupa, a German lady; and dying the 21st of Dec. 1672, was succeeded by his son, William; who, having no surviving issue male, the title descended to his brother, James, the twenty-second earl of Derby, and the tenth of his family.

JOSCELINE, earl of Northumberland. *Lely p. Browne; h. sh. mezz.*

His portrait, by Sir Peter Lely, is at Petworth.

Created
1557.

Josceline Percy, the last earl of Northumberland of that name, had issue by his countess, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, earl of Southampton, and lord high-treasurer of England, a daughter, who was named Elizabeth, after her mother. This great heiress was married, first, to Henry Cavendish, earl of Ogle, son and heir to Henry, duke of Newcastle, by whom she had no child: she was next claimed in marriage by Thomas Thynne, esq. of Longleat; who was murdered before consummation: and, lastly, was married to Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset. Josceline, her father, died at Turin, the 21st of May, 1670. After his decease, the earldom of Northumberland was claimed by James Percy, a trunk-maker, who pretended to be the next heir-male, and commenced a suit

* He was then Lord Strange.

† Charles, eighth earl of Derby, was nothing behind his father in loyalty, venturing his life to restore King Charles the Second. In August, 1659, on Sir George Booth's rising in Cheshire, he appeared at the head of divers gentlemen in Lancashire; but being defeated, he was taken, before the end of that month, in the habit of a serving man, and brought prisoner to London, in order to be brought to trial; but General Monk soon after declaring for the king he was set at liberty, and in consideration of his own loyalty and that of his family, he was constituted lord-lieutenant of the county of Lancashire, and July 30, 1660, was also constituted lord-lieutenant of the county of Chester.

at law in pursuance of his claim; but it was adjudged to be ill founded.* He was father of Anthony Percy, who was lord mayor of Dublin in the year 1700.

The Right Honourable the Lord Burghley, earl of Exeter. *P. Lely p. R. Tompson exc. fondling a greyhound; h. sh. mezz.*

The original is in the grand collection at Burghley-house, near Stamford.

John, lord Burghley, fifth earl of Exeter, married Anne, only daughter of William, earl of Devonshire, and sister to William, duke of Devonshire, also widow of Charles, lord Rich, son and heir of Charles, earl of Warwick, a lady celebrated in one of the first poems of Mr. Prior, to whom her lord was patron; it is from Burghley he dates his ingenious epistle to Fleetwood Shephard, esq. The Earl of Exeter had by her John, his son and heir; William Cecil, of Snape, in the county of York, esq. several times member for Stamford, as was his brother Charles after him; and Edward, who all three died unmarried. The latter was at the siege of Barcelona, A. D. 1706, and died there after raising the siege. Also four daughters, Christian, Anne, and Frances, who died young; and Elizabeth, married to Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery in Ireland, and baron of Marston, in England.

Created,
May 4,
1605.

This noble earl had a learned education, and an excellent genius, for the improvement whereof he travelled twice to Rome, and the polite parts of Europe; whereby no person was better adapted to adorn the court, or fitter for the administration of public affairs. But his lordship not taking the oaths at the revolution in 1688-9, he lived for the most part in the country, always in great honour and reputation; affable and pleasing to his friends, bountiful to the poor, and a constant assertor of the religion and liberties of his country. His lady was a faithful companion in his travels, and was present when he died, on August 29, 1700, in his last return from Rome, in the village of Issy, near Paris; she survived him three years, and was buried near him, under a very magnificent and elegant monument, brought among other exquisite works from Rome,

* See "The humble Petition of James Percy, Cousin and next Heir-Male of Josceline, &c." fol.

and erected in the church of St. Martin's, Stamford; whereon is this inscription, which farther shews how greatly they excelled in whatever was commendable.

H. S. E.

JOHANNES CECIL, baro de Burghley, Exoniæ comes, magni Burleii abnepos haudquaquam degener. Egregiam enim indolem optimus moribus optimus artibus excoluit. Humanioribus lileris bene instructus, peregre plus vice simplici, profectus est. et ab excultis Europæ regionibus, multam antiquitatum linguarum, necnon et rerum civilium scientiam reportavit. Cum nemo fortè melius vel aulam ornare, vel curare respublicas posset; maluit tamen otium et secessum.

Itaque ruri suo vixit, eleganter, sumptuose, splendide, liberalibus studiis oblectatus, amicis comis et jucundus, egenis largus, legum et ecclesiæ Anglicanæ fortis semper propugnator. Suarum virtutum et perigrinationum, imo fere et scientiarum, sociam habuit uxorem, Annam ex prænobili domo de Cavendish, Gulielmi comitis Devonix filiam, corporis, forma et animi ingenio, et omnibus quæ fœminam decere possent, dotibus insignem: E qua quimque liberos suscepit: Fœlix conjuge fœlix et prole! sed inter omnia, vitam quæ faciunt beatiorum, mortalitatis hand immemor, dum apud Itulos præcipua artis opera curiosus lustrabat, hoc monumentum illic ubi exquisitissimè fieri potuit, sibi et charissimæ lecti sui, et ilerum et curarum omnium consorti.

F. F.

Obiit ille,
Aug. 29, 1700.

Obit illa
Jun. 18, 1703.

JOHN EGERTON, earl of Bridgewater, 1680.
W. Claret p. large 4to. mezz. There is another portrait of him, which belongs to the reign of WILLIAM III.

John Egerton, second earl of Bridgewater, was sworn of the privy council on Feb. 13, 1666; and though he complied not with all the counsels of those times, yet he continued a privy-counsellor the remaining part of King Charles the Second's reign, as appears by his being again sworn in 1679, when his majesty dissolved the old privy council, and constituted a new one; which circumstance

presents us with some idea of his lordship's character as a patriot; for if he had not been a popular person, and one that stood up for the liberties of the people, they would not so heartily have acquiesced in his re-appointment, nor would the king have nominated him as one, had he not known it would be acceptable to the public. In 1667, he was appointed to examine into the application of the several sums of money granted to his majesty for maintaining of the war against the Dutch; and was also, in that and the succeeding reign, lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Buckinghamshire, Lancashire, Northamptonshire, and Hertfordshire, as also high-steward of the university of Oxford. Sir Henry Chauncey, who was well acquainted with his lordship, has given us this memorial of him in his "History of Hertfordshire."

He was a learned man, delighted much in his library, and allowed free access to all who had any concerns with him. His piety, devotion in all acts of religion, and firmness to the established church of England, were very exemplary; and he had all other accomplishments of virtue and goodness. He was very temperate in eating and drinking; but remarkable for hospitality to his neighbours, charity to the poor, and liberality to strangers. He was complaisant in company, spoke sparingly, but always very pertinently; was true to his word, faithful to his friend, loyal to his prince, wary in council, strict in his justice, and punctual in all his actions. He lies buried by his lady in the chancel of Gaddesden, (near his mansion-house of Ashruge) in the county of Hertford, where, on a monument, is the following inscription:

"Here lies interred

John, earl of Bridgwater, viscount Brackley, baron of Ellesmere, and one of the lords of the privy council, and lieutenant of the counties of Bucks and Hertford, and custos rotulorum of both, to King Charles II. and King James II. who desired no other memorial of him but only this:

"That having (in the 19th year of his age) married the Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter to the then earl, since marquis, and after that duke of Newcastle, he did enjoy (almost 22 years) all the happiness that a man could receive in the sweet society of the best of wives, till it pleased God in the 44th year of his age to change his great felicity into as great misery, by depriving him of his truly loving and entirely beloved wife, who was all his worldly bliss; after which time humbly submitting to, and waiting on the

will and pleasure of the Almighty, he did sorrowfully wear out 23 years, 4 months, and 12 days, and then on the 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1686, and in the 64th year of his own age, yielded up his soul into the merciful hand of God who gave it.

“Job xiii. 15,

“*Though he slay me, yet I will trust in him.*”

EDWARD RICH, earl of Warwick and Holland. *Wissing p. Smith f. (1684) whole length; large 4to.*

EDWARD RICH, earl of Warwick, &c. *W. Richardson.*

Created
Aug. 2,
1618.

Edward Rich was son of Robert, earl of Warwick, by Anne, his second wife, daughter of Edward, earl of Manchester. He married Charlotte, daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton, of the county of Denbigh, bart. and by her had one only child, named Edward Henry, who succeeded him in 1791. This Edward Henry was, at the time of his death, which happened in 1721, lord of the bed-chamber to George I. As he died unmarried, the earldoms of Warwick and Holland, with their appendages, descended to Edward, son of Cope Rich, esq. The latter was son of another Cope, fourth son to the Earl of Holland, who was beheaded.

The widow of the Earl of Warwick, remarried, in 1716, the celebrated Joseph Addison, who died at Holland-house, near Kensington, on the 17th of July, 1719.

PHILIP STANHOPE, earl of Chesterfield; *a small oval. Worlidge sc. 12mo.**

PHILIP, earl of Chesterfield. *E. Bocquet sc. “In Memoires of Grammont;” 8vo. 1809.*

Created
1628.

Philip, the second earl of Chesterfield, who, in the early part of his life, resided with his mother, in Holland, received his education

* This print was done from the original by Lely, and was intended for Mr. Walpole's edition of the “*Memoires de Grammont*,” where is much mention of this earl. Lord Harrington has the picture.



Wissing pinxt

The Right Honb^{le} EDWARD RICH EARL of WARWICK & HOLLAND.

Pub.^d Feb^y 15th 1794, by W. Richardson Castle S^t Leicester Square.

with William III. when prince of Orange. He promoted the restoration of Charles II. who deservedly esteemed him, and in 1662, appointed him lord-chamberlain to the queen. In 1680, he was sworn of the privy council. His other civil and military employments, are enumerated in Collins's "Peerage." He lived temperately, and died calmly, at upwards of eighty years of age, on the 28th of January, 1713. He was grandfather to Philip Dormer, earl of Chesterfield. The character of this great man, which reflects a lustre upon his family, naturally interests the reader in the personal history of every one that has any relation to it.

His lordship had three wives; 1st, Lady Anne Percy, eldest daughter of Algernon, earl of Northumberland, by whom he had one son, Algernon, that died in his infancy; and she dying in 1654, his lordship married, 2dly, Lady Elizabeth Butler, daughter to James, duke of Ormond, by whom (she dying in July 1665) he had issue one son, Henry, that likewise died an infant; and a daughter Elizabeth, born in 1663, married to John Lyon, fourth earl of Strathmore, in Scotland; 3dly, his lordship wedded Lady Elizabeth Dormer, eldest daughter and coheir to Charles, earl of Caernarvon, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. Her ladyship died in 1679. The sons were, 1st, Philip, the third earl of Chesterfield; 2nd, Charles, who changed his surname to Wotton, derived from his grandmother (enjoying the estate of the Wottons, by gift of his half-uncle, Charles Kirkhoven, lord Wotton, and earl of Belmont), and married Jane, daughter and coheir of Gilbert Thacker, of Repton Priory, in the county of Derby, but deceased without issue, Feb. 6, 1703-4. His lady was secondly wedded to Thomas Stanhope, of Elvaston, esq. but had no issue by him.

Lady Mary, eldest daughter, born in 1664, and died in January, 1703, was the first wife to Thomas Coke, esq. of Melburne, in the county of Derby.

Lady Catherine, born in 1675, was married to Godfrey Clark, of Chilcot, in the county of Derby, esq. She died Dec. 3, 1728.

CHARLES BLOUNT, earl of Newport. *P. v. Sommer; V. Green; whole length; mezz.*

Charles, son of Montjoy, earl of Newport, succeeded his elder brother George, but died soon after, in 1676, unmarried. The title became extinct by the death of his brother Henry, in 1681.

JOHN, earl of Rochester. *Lely p. R. White sc.* 1681; *sh.*

JOHN, earl of Rochester, born April, 1648, died the 26th of July, 1680. *R. White sc. 8vo. Before his "Life," by Dr. Burnet; 8vo.*

JOHN, earl of Rochester. *Vandergucht sc.**

JOHN, earl of Rochester. *Thos. Hill pinxit. J. Smith fecit. Altered from Sir John Crisp.*

JOHN, earl of Rochester. *W. N. Gardiner sc.*

JOHN, earl of Rochester. *Harding.*

JOHN, earl of Rochester. *Bocquet; in "Grammont," 8vo. 1809.*

JOHN WILMOTT, earl of Rochester; *in "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park.*

JOHN WILMOTT, earl of Rochester; *crowning his monkey with a wreath; from the picture mentioned in the note; in Harding's "Biographical Mirrour."*

Created
Dec. 13,
1652.

John, son of Henry Wilmot, earl of Rochester, held the first rank of the men of wit and pleasure of his age; and he will ever be remembered for the extreme licentiousness of his manners and his writings. He had an elegant person, an easy address, and a quickness of understanding and invention almost peculiar to himself; and, what may now perhaps seem improbable, he had natural modesty. He entered, with blushes in his face, into the fashionable vices of this reign; but he well knew that even these vices would recommend him, and only be considered as so many graces added to his character. His strong and lively parts quickly enabled him to go far beyond other men in his irregularities; and he soon became one of the most daring profligates of his age. He was in a

* There is a portrait of him at Warwick Castle, crowning his monkey with a wreath.

continual state of intoxication for several years together;* and the king, who admired his sallies of wit and humour, was more delighted with his company when he was drunk, than with any other man's when he was sober. He was ever engaged in some amour or other, and frequently with women of the lowest order, and the vilest prostitutes of the town. He would sometimes, upon these occasions, appear as a beggar, or a porter; and he as well knew how to assume the character, as the dress of either. After he had run the giddy round of his pleasures, his eyes were open to conviction, and he became the Christian and the penitent. His repentance began with remorse and horror, but ended with hope and consolation. See Class IX.

EDWARD, lord MOUNTAGU, earl of Sandwich. *Lely p. Blooteling sc. collar of the Garter; h. sh.*

EDWARD, lord MOUNTAGU, earl of Sandwich. *Vertue sc. large 8vo. copied from the next above.*

EDWARD MONTAGU, &c. *E. Bocquet sc. In "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park.*

Earl of SANDWICH. *W. N. Gardiner sc. 4to.*

EDWARD, earl of Sandwich; *leaning on a cannon; mezz. Dunkarton.*

There is a portrait of him by Lely, at Chiswick.

The Earl of Sandwich, who shone in his public character as the general, the admiral, and the statesman, was in private, among his friends, the open, the candid, and benevolent man. He served Oliver, whom he regarded as his sovereign, with the same fidelity as he served Charles II.; but he could not transfer his allegiance to Richard, who he knew was born for a much humbler station than that of governor of a kingdom. He commanded the fleet that brought over the king at the restoration, and was his proxy when he married the infanta. His counsels did honour to the cabinet, which he never disgraced but once; and that was by advising the Dutch war, in which he lost his life. In the battle of Southwold

Created
July 12,
1660.

* "Life," by Burnet, p. 12.

Bay, after he had by his conduct rescued a great part of the fleet from the most imminent danger, and given at the same time the most astonishing proofs of his bravery, his ship was surrounded with flames. He thereupon leaped into the sea, where he unfortunately perished, on the 28th of May, 1672. Several of his letters and negotiations are in print. Mr. Evelyn informs us, that he sometimes amused himself with engraving.*

Some have been of opinion, that this valiant Earl of Sandwich could not easily have avoided being taken, had he gone into the long-boat; and that he supposed his being carried, as it were in triumph, into Holland, might be a lessening to his own or his country's honour.—When he saw Sir Joseph Jordan (who might have relieved him) sail past him, he declared to those about him, that, if they were not relieved, they must fight it out to the last man; and some have imagined, that after such a declaration, he thought himself engaged to be the last man himself.

Whatever his reason was for sacrificing his life, he was so far from seeming desirous to part with it any sooner than his honour or his duty obliged him, that he used his utmost endeavours to save the ship; but when the fire had taken hold of her to such a degree that no hopes remained of saving her, he ordered his first captain, Sir Richard Haddock, and the rest of the officers, and even his own servants, to use their best endeavours to save themselves, and to take no care of him; so that he remained in the ship alone.

Gerard Brandt (a Dutchman), whose partiality often carries him beyond the truth in favour of his own countrymen, acknowledges, in his life of De Ruyter, that the squadron of Van Ghent entering into the action, several men of war fell upon the earl; that, however, he continued to maintain himself, and give the last proofs of an unfortunate valour till noon, when a fire-ship took hold of his ship.—“Such (says Brandt) was the end of this earl, who was vice-admiral of England, valiant, intelligent, prudent, civil, obliging in his words and deeds; who had performed great services to his king, not only in war, but also in affairs of state and in his embassies.”

John, duke of Buckingham, who was present in this action, then a declared friend to the Duke of York, and never of that party which the earl was supposed to favour, during the whole course of his life, writes of him in these words: “Yet the enemy had no success to boast of, except the burning our Royal James; which, having on

* “Sculptura,” third edit. p. 115.

board her not only a thousand of our best men, but the Earl of Sandwich himself, vice-admiral of England, was enough almost to style it a victory on their side; since his merit, as to sea affairs, was most extraordinary in all kinds."

Bishop Parker, who was as zealously of the Duke of York's party, writes thus in his History of his Own Times: "Sandwich having sadly shattered seven of their ships, and beat off three fire-ships, at length, being overpowered with numbers, fell a sacrifice for his country. A gentleman adorned with all the virtues of Alcibiades, and untainted by any of his vices; of high birth, capable of any business, full of wisdom, a great commander at sea and land, and also learned and eloquent, affable, liberal, and magnificent."

It was supposed by many, but unjustly, that the Duke of York did not support him as he might have done towards the beginning of the action; and agreed by all, that Sir Joseph Jordan, the earl's vice-admiral, might have disengaged him. Nevertheless, the loss of the earl occasioned great reflections on the duke; and, in the parliament which met at Westminster in October, 1680, when the exclusion-bill was in debate, some members, actuated by party rage, openly charged him in the House of Commons with the loss of the Earl of Sandwich.

EDWARD, lord MONTAGU, viscount Hinchbrook, baron of St. Neot's, earl of Sandwich. *Lely p. Blooteling sc. half length; h. sh. This print has been mistaken for the portrait of the first earl, whom it resembles.*

EDWARD MONTAGU, &c. a circle; mezz. P. Lely; rare.

Edward, second earl of Sandwich, son of the former, succeeded his father in his honours and estate. He died in February, 1688-9, in the prime of life. He married Anne, fourth daughter of Richard Boyle, earl of Burlington, by whom he had two sons and a daughter, who survived him.

There is a print, inscribed, "Edvardo Montague, Conte di Sandwich," &c. but it is totally unlike both the father and the son.

ARTHUR, earl of Essex. *Lely p. Lutterel f. 4to. mezz.*

Le Compte d'Essex. *Lely p. B. Picart sc. dir.*

ARTHUR, earl of Essex, murdered July the 13th, 1683. *Savage sc. In a large half sheet, with seven others.*

ARTHUR, earl of Essex. *V. Hove, to an account of his murder; 1690.*

Created
20 April,
1661.

Arthur Capel, earl of Essex, was son of Arthur, lord Capel, who was beheaded. He was a man of resolution and ability, and gained great reputation by asserting the honour of the British flag, when he was sent to Denmark. His spirited behaviour on this occasion recommended him greatly to the king, who, on his return, made him a privy-counsellor, and appointed him lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He acted with singular prudence and integrity in the government of a country which had not perfectly recovered its stability, after the shocks and convulsions of a civil war, and where petty factions and jarring interests continually called for the exertion of his abilities. He was particularly careful to exculpate his character from false accusations, saying, that he "would rather suffer himself to be made a pack-horse, than bear other men's faults."* He was afterward one of the leading members of the House of Lords; and was, upon the disgrace of the Lord-treasurer Danby, of whom he was an avowed opponent, appointed one of the new privy council, and first commissioner of the Treasury. About this time, the nation was as much intoxicated with faction, as it had been with loyalty at the restoration; and he was named as one of the accomplices in the Meal-Tub Plot. Upon this he threw up his place in disgust, and sided with the Duke of Monmouth and the Earl of Shaftesbury, though he was one of the principal persons who had contributed to their disgrace. He was afterward accused as one of the conspirators in the Rye-House Plot, and committed to the Tower. He was found there not long after, with his throat cut in the most horrid manner. As he had been an advocate for suicide, and was subject to the spleen,† it was supposed by some that he had laid violent hands upon himself: others,

* See his "Letters," p. 245.

† Burnet.

with less probability, supposed that he was murdered by his own servant; and others, with least of all, that he was killed by an assassin sent by the Duke of York, who, together with the king, was seen at the Tower the same morning on which the murder was perpetrated. *Ob.* 13 July, 1683.*

Bishop Burnet recites, that a party of horse was sent to bring him up from his seat in Hertfordshire, where he had been for some time, and seemed so little apprehensive of danger, that his lady did not imagine he had any concern on his mind. He was offered to be conveyed away, but he would not stir. His tenderness for Lord Russell was the cause of this; thinking his absconding might incline the jury to believe the evidence the more.

Sir Henry Chauncy, in his History of Hertfordshire, says, he was a person of an agreeable stature, slender in body, adorned with a comely countenance, mixed with gravity and sweetness, and was easy of access: his mind was sedate, but his discourses were generally free and pleasant, and his demeanour very complaisant; his promises were real and sincere; his reprimands smart and ingenious, having a quick apprehension, good elocution, sound judgment, great courage, and resolution unalterable; he was always wary and circumspect in council, where he endeavoured to obstruct all arbitrary power, and the increase of the Popish interest, having a particular regard for the established religion of his country; he was very temperate in his diet, strict in his justice, tender of his honour, and constant to his friend; he delighted much in his library, which enabled him to speak on all occasions with great applause,

* See more of him in his "Letters," with his life prefixed, published in a quarto volume, 1770. These "Letters" are written in the plain and clear style of an expert and able man of business. It should be observed, that the above character is coincident with that given by Bishop Burnet, and should be admitted with caution, particularly in what relates to his death. *His biographer* endeavours to invalidate the charge of suicide brought against him, telling us, that, "he was a nobleman of most virtuous and religious principles, and of the greatest sedateness of mind."† *He* says, that "it was then, and hath since been thought, that he was murdered by Paul Bomeney, a French servant, who attended him."‡ *He* adds, that Bomeney was strongly suspected to have been prompted to this act by the Earl of Sutherland and Lord Feversham, and by the contrivance and direction of the Duke: that Bomeney, in consequence of this suspicion, was dismissed from the Earl's family, and "thereupon cherished and entertained by the court, and made one of the life-guards."§

† "Life," p. xiii. notes.

‡ Ibid. p. xi.

§ Ibid. p. xv. notes.

and would spend his vacant hours in the viewing of records, and learning of the mathematics. These were his diversions, together with recreating himself in his fine gardens and pleasant groves at Cashiobury, which were of his own plantation.

The Earl of Essex married Elizabeth, daughter of Algernon Percy, earl of Northumberland; which lady was interred in the vault of the family in Watford church, near her husband, Feb. 5, 1717-18. They had issue six sons, Algernon, Charles, Arthur, Henry, Algernon, and Arthur; also two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne: whereof only the last Algernon and Anne lived to maturity. The said Anne was married to Charles Howard, third earl of Carlisle; she died his widow, Oct. 14, 1752, aged 78, and was buried at Watford.

ROBERT SPENCER, earl of Sunderland; *from an original picture by Carlo Marratti; in the collection of Earl Spencer. In the "Royal and Noble Authors," by Park.*

Robert, the only son and heir of Henry, first earl of Sunderland, by Dorothy Sidney, the *Sacharissa* of Waller, possessed a manly disposition and ready parts. Having travelled abroad, he was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of Spain, and afterward created secretary of state along with Sir William Temple. Soon after the accession of James the Second, he was made president of the council, and one of the commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs, in which office he is said to have made a step to popery, without any previous instructions; so that the change looked like that of a man who, having no religion, took up one rather to serve a turn, than because he was truly a convert. He was afterward in great favour with William III. and gained such an ascendancy over the king, that he brought him to agree to some things, which few expected he would have yielded to; but falling subsequently into some discredit at court, for his supposed opposition to a standing army, he resigned, and retired to his seat at Althorpe. *Ob.* 1702. See "Royal and Noble Authors," by Park.

ARTHUR ANNESLEY, earl of Anglesey. *Bocquet sc. From a drawing in the collection of R. Bull, Esq. in "Royal and Noble Authors," by Mr. Park.*

ARTHUR ANNESLEY, earl of Anglesey; *a small oval. Thane exc.*

ARTHUR ANNESLEY, earl of Anglesey. *Harding sc. 8vo.*

Arthur Annesley, was, in 1661, created by Charles II. an English peer, by the titles of Baron Annesley, and Earl of Anglesey. He was remarkable for his loyalty to that prince, to whom he strictly adhered during the time of his exile; and upon all occasions endeavoured to promote his interest at the hazard of his own life and fortune; wherefore the honours he obtained from his majesty after the restoration, it may be presumed, were duly merited by his services.* He was treasurer of the navy, a commissioner for settling the Irish affairs, lord privy-seal, and might, we are informed, have been prime minister, if he had not declined it to avoid envy. As he declined no other power, under no kind of government, this anecdote seems suspicious, and we should much question, whether any man declined being prime minister for that reason.

This nobleman is famous for a controversy with James Tucket, earl of Castlehaven; but drawing on another with the Duke of Ormond, he was disgraced; though the author of his life, in the *Biographia Britannica*, ascribes the cause of his fall to a remonstrance which he presented to the king; wherein he took too much liberty with his majesty, and greater with the religion of the Duke of York.

He is mentioned by Walpole, in the "Noble Authors," as having made various publications, and is imagined to have digested Whitlock's Memoirs. He passed the latter part of his time in retirement; and died at his house in Drury-lane, in 1636, just as some thought he would have been appointed lord-chancellor to King James II.

By Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir James Altham, of the county of Hertford, knight, he had surviving five sons: James Altham, who was created an Irish peer, by the title of Baron

* While a private young man he was engaged on the side of Charles I. whose party he quitted for that of the parliament. Wood says, he took both the covenant and engagement; but the latter is contradicted in the *Biographia Britannica*. Certain, however, it is, that during the protectorate of Cromwell, he was not trusted by the ramp or the army.

Altham, with limitation of that honour to his younger brothers, Richard, Arthur, and Charles, anno 1680. Also six daughters, whereof Dorothy married Richard, earl of Tyrone; Elizabeth, to Alexander M'Donnel, second son to the Earl of Antrim; Frances, first to William Wyndham, of Felbrigge, esquire; and secondly, John Thompson, lord Haversham; Philippa, first to Charles, lord Mohun; and secondly, Thomas Coward, esquire, serjeant at law; Anne to — Baker, esquire; and Bridget, who died young.

CHARLES, earl of Carlisle. *Faithorne f. 8vo.*

CHARLES, earl of Carlisle; in *Guillim's "Heraldry;"* *Blooteling.*

Created
April 20,
1661.

Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle, had a considerable share in the Restoration; and was, in his capacity of a public minister, well qualified to do honour to the king his master, and himself. In 1663, he was sent ambassador to the czar of Muscovy, to recover the privileges of the Russian company. He met with no success in this embassy; but, on the contrary, was treated with disregard, and even indignity, which he resented with a proper spirit. He afterward went in quality of ambassador to Sweden and Denmark, to cultivate the alliance with these kingdoms. There is an account of the three embassies in print, with the earl's portrait prefixed. This book contains many curious remarks upon the countries through which he passed.* He was afterwards appointed governor of Jamaica. He died, according to Heylin, in 1684; according to others, in 1686.

He was interred in the minster of the cathedral at York; where, on a monumental pillar of white marble, under his effigies, is the following inscription:

“Near this place is interred
Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle,
Viscount Morpeth, Baron Dacres of Gillesland,
Lord-lieutenant of Cumberland and Westmorland,
Vice-Admiral of the coasts of Northumberland,
Cumberland, Bishoprick of Durham, town and
County of Newcastle, and maritime parts adjacent,

* It is reprinted in Harris's "Voyages."

Created
March 16,
1664.

Governor of Jamaica, Privy-counsellor
To King Charles the Second, and his Ambassador
Extraordinary to the Czar of Muscovy,
And the Kings of Sweden and Denmark,
In the years MDCLXIII and MDCLXIV;
Whose effigies is placed at the top of this monument.

He was not more distinguished by the
Nobility and antiquity of his family,
Than he was by the sweetness and affability

Of a natural charming temper,

Which being improved by the peculiar

Ornament of solid greatness,

Courage, Justice, generosity, and a public spirit,

Made him a great blessing

To the age and nation wherein he lived.

In business he was sagacious and diligent,

And in war circumspect, steady, and intrepid.

In council, wise and penetrating.

And though his character may secure him

A place in the annals of fame,

Yet the filial piety of a daughter*

May be allowed to dedicate

This monumental pillar to his memory,

Obiit xxiv. Feb. 1684, Ætat. 56."

His lordship married Anne, daughter to Edward, lord Howard, of Escrick, who, surviving him, died in December 1696, having had three sons, Edward, who succeeded as second Earl of Carlisle, Frederick Christian, who was born at Copenhagen, in Denmark, Nov. 5, 1664; and being slain at the siege of Luxemburgh, was buried in Westminster-abbey; and Charles, who died young: also three daughters, Lady Mary, who died Oct. 27, 1708, and was buried in York Minster, married to Sir John Fenwick, of Wallington, in the county of Northumberland, bart.; Lady Anne, to Sir Richard Graham, of Netherby, in the county of Cumberland, bart. afterward Viscount Preston, of the kingdom of Scotland; and Catherine, who was buried in Westminster-abbey Oct. 11, 1684, unmarried.

WILLIAM, earl of Craven; *in armour; long wig; half length.* In Guillim's "*Heraldry*;" fol.

* Lady Mary Fenwick.

Created
March 16,
1664.

The Earl of Craven was colonel of the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards, and one of the privy-council to Charles II. He is said to have been secretly married to the queen of Bohemia, the king's aunt. It is certain that he was much in her favour and confidence. The Duke of Albemarle and this lord continued in London, and prevented much mischief during the pestilence.

Having been a great sufferer in the royal cause, King Charles the Second, on his restoration, taking into consideration his losses in his service, created him an earl, and in 1670, on the death of George, duke of Albemarle, constituted him colonel of the regiment of foot-guards, called the Coldstream regiment; likewise lord-lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, and of the borough of Southwark; and June 30, 1660, *custos rotulorum* of Berkshire. He was also high-steward of the university of Cambridge, one of the governors of the Charter-house, and one of the lords proprietors of the province of Carolina in North America.

The Earl of Craven continued in the esteem of King Charles II. during the whole course of his reign; and Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, the king's aunt, committed all her affairs to his lordship. When King James II. came to the crown, his lordship attended at his coronation, April 23, 1685, and for some time was in his favour, and was sworn of his privy-council; but at length having intimation, that the king would be pleased with the resignation of his commission, he said, "If they took away his regiment, they had as good take away his life, since he had nothing else to divert himself with." Upon which he was allowed to keep the regiment.

But on King William's accession to the crown, the earl's said regiment was bestowed on General Thomas Talmash; and John Holles, earl of Clare, afterward Duke of Newcastle, was constituted lord-lieutenant of the county of Middlesex. However, his lordship, to the time of his death, though divested of every office dependant on the crown, was ever ready to serve the public, and was particularly famous for giving directions in extinguishing fires in the city of London and suburbs; of which he had so early intelligence, and was so ready to assist with his presence, that it became a common saying, "His horse smelt a fire as soon as it happened."

The Earl of Craven, in his younger days, was one of the most accomplished gentlemen in Europe; a useful subject, charitable, abstemious as to himself, generous to others, familiar in his conversation, and universally beloved. He died unmarried, April 9,

1697, aged 88 years and 10 months, and was buried at Binley, near Coventry, April 20, following.

Whereupon the dignity of Lord Craven of Hampsted Marshall, according to the entail, devolved on William, son and heir of Sir William Craven; which Sir William Craven, born August 26, 1638, was the eldest son and heir of Sir Thomas Craven, of Appletree-wick, in Craven, brother to Sir William Craven of Lenchwike, and Sir Anthony Craven, sons of Robert Craven of Appletree-wick, son and heir of Henry Craven of the same place, elder brother of William Craven, grandfather of William, earl of Craven.

RICHARD SACKVILLE, fifth earl of Dorset. *Bocquet sc. In the "Royal and Noble Authors," by Park.*

Richard, fifth earl of Dorset, born in Dorset-house, Sept. 16, 1622, and was elected for the borough of East-Grinsted to that parliament begun at Westminster, November 3, 1640, bearing the title of Lord Buckhurst, and was in the list of those who were reproached for being *Straffordians*, being one of the fifty-nine who voted against the attainder of the Earl of Strafford. His lordship succeeded his father in 1652, and on the meeting of the House of Lords, in 1660 (after being laid aside by Cromwell), the Earl of Dorset was admitted, with other noble peers, who having succeeded to the honours of their fathers, had never sat in the house. He was before this in credit with other nobles, who meant to restore the royal family, monarchy, and episcopacy; and, on taking his place in the house, was at the head of all affairs in that critical time, when the Lords concurred with General Monk, and had a great share in the happy settlement of the kingdom. On their first assembling, they sent a message to the general, "That they would employ their councils and utmost endeavours with him, for the procuring a safe and well-grounded peace."

April 26, 1660, the Earl of Dorset was one of the peers appointed to frame an ordinance, for constituting a committee of safety of both houses, and report the same to the house. The day after, they ordered a conference with the House of Commons, to consider of some ways and means to make up the breaches and distractions of the kingdom; and, appointing a committee to consider of the privileges of their own house, the Earl of Dorset was chosen chairman of that committee.

On May 1, they ordered the Earl of Dorset and five other lords, or any four, to meet every Saturday in the afternoon, as a committee to peruse and perfect the journal-book of their house, once a-week. And it appears by the journals, that the Earl of Dorset was also chairman for settling the militia; and chairman of the committee for the king's reception, and of several other committees. On May 2, it was ordered, that the statues of the late king's majesty be again set up in all the places from whence the same were pulled down, and that the arms of the commonwealth be demolished wherever they are, and the king's arms set up in their room; and that the king's majesty be publicly prayed for by all ministers in their churches; and that some place be considered of, where General Monk's statue shall be set up. All which particulars were referred to the committee of privileges (whereof the Earl of Dorset was chairman), to consider and make report to the house. On May 4, the Earl of Dorset reported from the Lords the judgment given in the house against the Earl of Northampton, and others, in July, 1642; on which it was ordered, that the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Dorset, the Viscount Say and Sele, and the Lord Craven, do presently meet, and draw up an order to repel the said judgment, and report the same to the house presently; and the Lord Chief-baron Wild to assist their lordships. Thereupon the same day the Earl of Dorset reported the draught of an order, concerning the nine impeached lords, which was read, and approved of by the house as follows.

“Whereas upon Wednesday the 20th of July, 1642, it was by the Lords, then assembled in parliament, awarded and adjudged in these words following: That is to say, that Spencer, earl of Northampton; William, earl of Devonshire; Henry, earl of Dover; Henry, earl of Monmouth; Charles, lord Howard of Charlton; Robert, lord Rich; Charles, lord Grey of Ruthen; Thomas, lord Coventry, and Arthur, lord Capel, shall not sit and vote in the Lords' house, during this present parliament. 2. That they shall not enjoy the privilege of parliament. 3. That they shall stand committed to the Tower, during the pleasure of this house, with other matters therein contained, as by the said judgment and award remaining on record may appear. Now upon serious debates and considerations, had by the Lords now assembled in parliament, of the said judgment or award, and of the matters and things therein contained; they do declare, ordain, and adjudge the said judgment or award, and every matter therein, shall be repealed, annulled, and made void, &c.

On May 8, they appointed a committee to consider of all things for the reception of the king, in such a manner as may be most for his honour and expedition of his coming, of which the Earl of Dorset was chosen chairman; and sent a message to the Commons to join a proportionate number of their House to them, to meet and agree, in what manner his majesty's reception in England may be most for his honour. The next day the Earl of Dorset reported from the committee of privileges, "That their lordships think fit for the peers of this kingdom, to assess themselves with horse and arms for the militia, and not to be rated and assessed by the commissioners of the county," which was accordingly ordered by the house. The same day he reported from another committee, *an ordinance for constituting a committee of both houses of parliament, for managing the great affairs of the kingdom, and settling the militia for the safety thereof*, which was read twice and recommitted. Also a committee being then appointed to receive information where any of the king's goods, jewels, or pictures are, and to advise of some course how the same may be restored to his majesty, he was chosen chairman thereof: and on the 12th of May, ordered that all persons possessed of any of the king's goods, jewels, or pictures, shall bring them in to the committee within seven days, on forfeiture of all such goods, &c. and that this order be forthwith printed and published. May 15, the Earl of Dorset reported from the committee, for the king's reception, "That they yesterday had before them several of the king's servants, and Sir Robert Fenn, and Sir Henry Wood, clerk of the green-cloth, Mr. Kennersley, of the wardrobe; Mr. Armory, of the stable, and Mr. Jackson, clerk of the kitchen, gave in their estimates, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
For necessaries for the king's present reception, as	2000	0	0
silver plates of all sorts and sizes			
For table-linen of all sorts	300	0	0
For a week's diet, at 50 <i>l.</i> per diem	350	0	0
For coaches and stables	2950	0	0
For furnishing his majesty's bed-chamber	1801	19	0
For repairing the mews	1000	0	0
Somerset-house estimated at	500	0	0
The crown and sceptre, besides robes	900	0	0
In all	£14,501	19	0

Which report was confirmed.

May the 29th, the Lords went, as a house, to wait on his majesty at Whitehall; and the next day the Earl of Manchester, the Speaker, acquainting them, that the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, commanded him to return thanks for their lordships' civility to them, and to signify their desire to come and sit in the house as members: and that places may be provided for them, the Earl of Northumberland, the Earl of Dorset, and the Earl of Bridgewater, were named to attend immediately his majesty, and acquaint him, that there being no precedents that shew where their proper places are, they desire his majesty will please to consult with what persons he pleases herein, and then to determine the place himself; and their lordships were to acquaint the Duke of York and the Duke of Gloucester with his majesty's answer.

Whereupon, on their return, the Earl of Northumberland reported, "That his majesty said, he conceived that the seat on the right hand of the state, where the king of Scots anciently used to sit, will be of no more use now, seeing that title is involved in his majesty. And his majesty said, he himself sat in that seat as Prince of Wales, therefore desired that place may be reserved for the Prince of Wales, and that the seats on the left-hand of the state may be fitted up speedily for his brothers, the Duke of York and Duke of Gloucester. And accordingly the House gave directions to have it done."

July 30, 1660, he was, jointly with Thomas earl of Berkshire, constituted lord-lieutenant of Middlesex, and city of Westminster; and in October, the same year, he was commissioned with other lords, for the trials of the regicides of King Charles I. At the coronation of Charles II. April 23, 1661, he was appointed sewer of England for that day, and had the Earl of Chesterfield his assistant. On November 3, 1661, he was admitted, with his Royal Highness the Duke of York, into the Society of the Inner Temple.

On July 15, 1670, he was constituted jointly with Charles, lord Buckhurst, his son, lord-lieutenant of the county of Sussex, and custos rotulorum thereof. The Earl of Dorset died August 27, 1677. In his private capacity, he was an indulgent husband, a tender father, and a generous friend.

He had to wife the Lady Frances, daughter to Lionel Cranfield, first earl of Middlesex, and at length heir to Lionel, third earl of Middlesex, her brother. By this lady he had issue seven sons, and six daughters: 1. Charles, who succeeded him in his honours and

estates; 2. Edward, who was born April 2, 1641, and died unmarried in the year 1678; 3. Lionel, born June 25, 1645, and died July 21, following; 4. Richard, born April 30, 1646, and died in the year 1712; 5. a second Lionel, born Oct. 25, 1656, and died young; 6. Cranfield, born Dec. 18, 1660, and died Jan. 1, following; 7. Thomas, born Feb. 3, 1662, and died Aug. 14, 1675. The six daughters were, the Ladies Elizabeth, Anne, and Catharine, who all died young; Lady Mary, born Feb. 4, 1646, married Roger Boyle, lord Broghill, son and heir of Roger, first earl of Orrery; Lady Anne, born June 7, 1650, married Alexander, fourth earl of Hume, in Scotland; Lady Frances, born Feb. 6, 1655, married Dec. 11, 1683, Sir George Lane, of Tuske, in the county of Roscommon, knt. and bart. and then principal secretary of state, and of the privy council to Charles II. in Ireland, and afterward created Lord Viscount Lanesborough.

Don CARLO, earl of Plymouth. *J. Smith exc. h.sh. mezz.*

Charles Fitzroy, earl of Plymouth, commonly called Don Carlos, was a natural son of Charles II. by Mrs. Catherine Peg,* daughter of Thomas Peg, of the county of Derby, esq. This young nobleman, who inherited his mother's beauty, died at Tangier, Oct. 17, 1680. He married Bridget, daughter of the lord-treasurer Danby, who was afterwards married to Dr. Bisse, late bishop of Hereford.

Created
July 29,
1675.

CHARLES BEAUCLAIRE, earl of Burford; and **JAMES**, lord **BEAUCLAIRE**, his brother. *White sc. whole lengths; h.sh. In Guillim's "Heraldry;" fol.*

Created
Dec. 27,
1676.

There are two beautiful anonymous prints, engraved by A. Blooteling, of these brothers; the elder is in a bonnet; the younger, in a cap and feather. The authenticity of these heads hath been questioned; but upon a strict examination, I have no doubt concerning them.

* She is sometimes called Green, as she afterward married Sir Edward Green, of Essex, baronet. See "Fast. Oxon." ii. col. 153.

The Earl of Burford and Lord Beauclaire were natural sons of Charles II. by Mrs. Gwynn. There is a picture of Mrs. Gwynn and her two sons at Welbeck. It is said, that before the Duke of St. Alban's was ennobled, his mother, calling to him in the king's presence, said, "Come hither, you little bastard:" which the king in a gentle manner reproved her for: she told him that she had no better name to call him by. He was soon after created Baron of Hedington, and Earl of Burford, both in the county of Oxford; and to the heirs male of his body, with remainder, for default of such issue to his brother James, lord Beauclaire, and the heirs male of his body; which James died in France, about Michaelmas, in the year 1680, unmarried. Charles, earl of Burford, was also farther advanced to the dignity of duke of St. Alban's, by letters patent dated Jan. 10, 1683-4, and was constituted registrar of the high court of chancery, as also master-falconer of England, with remainder to the heirs male of his body.

In the reign of James II. his grace had a regiment of horse; which, being under the command of his lieutenant-colonel, Langston, was among the first that went over to the Prince of Orange, on his landing in the West. His grace at that time was with the emperor's army in Hungary, having been at the siege of Belgrade, where he gained great honour in the general assault, on September 6, 1688. Being of full age, he was introduced into the House of Peers, Sept. 26, 1692, and the year after made the campaign under King William, arriving in the camp at Park, near Louvain, in June, 1693. Returning with King William into England, he was sworn captain of the band of pensioners, Nov. 30, 1693, and served in the campaign of 1695.

In 1697, the King of France acquainting his majesty with the Duke of Burgundy's marriage, he was pleased at Kensington, Dec. 21, to appoint his grace, then one of the lords of the bed-chamber, to return the compliment of the French King and the Dauphin.

Queen Anne continued his grace captain of the band of pensioners, and, at the head of them, he closed the procession, Sept. 7, 1704, on her majesty's going to St. Paul's on the thanksgiving-day for the glorious victory obtained at Blenheim, or Hockstet, on August 13, that year. On the change of the ministry, in 1710, his grace resigned his place of captain of the band of pensioners; but George I. on his accession to the throne, re-instated him in that post; and constituted him, Nov. 12, 1714, lord-lieutenant, and

custos rotulorum of Berkshire; and March 31, 1718, he was elected one of the knights companions of the most noble order of the Garter, and installed at Windsor, on April 30, following.

The Duke of St. Alban's died May 11, 1726, in the fifty-sixth year of his age; at which time, besides the offices before mentioned, he enjoyed those of high-steward of Windsor and Oakingham, in Berkshire. He married April 13, 1694, the Lady Diana Vere, daughter, and at length, sole heir of Aubrey de Vere, the twentieth and last earl of Oxford, of that noble family, whereof Alberick, their direct ancestor, is mentioned in doomsday-book to be an earl in the reign of King Edward the Confessor. She was first lady of the bed-chamber, and lady of the stole, to Queen Caroline, when princess of Wales. His grace by her (who survived him till Jan. 15, 1741-2) left eight sons, of whom Charles, the eldest, succeeded his grace as second duke of St. Alban's.

ROBERT, earl of Yarmouth, &c. lord-lieutenant and vice-admiral of the county of Norfolk. *P. Vandrebanc sc. large sh.*

This print gives a just idea of his person, which, in the latter part of his life, was unwieldly from immoderate fatness, to which his father was much inclined.

ROBERT, earl of Yarmouth. *E. Lutterel p. Lloyd exc. 1682; mezz.*

ROBERT, earl of Yarmouth; *copied from Vandrebanc. B. Reading sc. 8vo.*

Robert, earl of Yarmouth, son of Sir William Paston, of Oxnead, in Norfolk, by Catharine, daughter of Robert Bertie, earl of Lindsey, possessed many virtues as well as ornamental and amiable qualities, and was one of the most learned and polite among the nobility. He was so zealous a cavalier, that he, in his father's lifetime, distressed himself to supply Charles II. with money in his exile. He was so devoted to the court, that he was threatened with an impeachment by the popular party, though they had nothing material to lay to his charge, and no man was more capable of defending himself to advantage. About eight years before his

Created
July 30,
1679.

death, he was attacked by several ruffians, who shot five bullets into his coach, and one into his body. He had such a sense of his providential escape, that he solemnly kept an anniversary thanksgiving upon that day to the end of his life. He was exemplary in the duties of religion, and expressed a strong sense of it at the approach of death. He died on the 8th of March, 1682, aged 51 years, and was buried at Oxnead.

GEORGE BERKELEY, earl of Berkeley; *in his robes. h. sh. (Loggan).*

GEORGE, earl of Berkeley. *Bocquet sc. In "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park.*

GEORGE, earl of Berkeley. *W. N. Gardiner.*

George, earl of Berkeley, descended in a direct line from Robert Fitzharding, who was of the royal house of Denmark, became at the death of his father, in 1658, 13th Lord Berkeley, and having greatly manifested his loyalty to King Charles II. in order to his restoration, as well as afterward, by divers eminent services, was advanced to the title of Viscount Dursley, as also to the degree of an earl, by the title of Earl of Berkeley, Sept. 11, 1679, having been sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy-council, July 17, 1678.

His lordship was, by King James II. made *custos rotulorum* of the county of Gloucester, in Feb. 1684-5, and on July 21, 1685, was also sworn of his privy-council. At that monarch's first withdrawing himself, on Dec. 10, 1680, he was one of the lords who met at Guildhall, next day, and having sent for the lord mayor, and aldermen, subscribed to a declaration, "That they would assist his highness the Prince of Orange, in obtaining a free parliament, wherein our laws, liberties, and properties may be secured; the church of England in particular, with a due liberty, to Protestant dissenters; and in general, the Protestant religion over the whole world may be supported and encouraged, &c." At the accession of William and Mary, he was appointed one of their privy-council; and July 27, 1689, constituted *custos rotulorum* of the county of Surrey.

He bestowed upon Sion College a very valuable library, which was collected by Sir Robert Coke;* and was author of a little book, valuable for its merit as well as its rarity, entitled "Historical Applications, and occasional Meditations upon several Subjects, written by a person of Honour," 1670; 12mo.† In this book are several striking instances of the testimony which some men of eminence have borne to the importance of religious life, and the consolation to be received from it, especially at the approach of death.‡ Ob. 1698.

This noble earl was buried at Cranford, in Middlesex, where a monument is erected to his memory with this inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of GEORGE, earl of Berkeley, Viscount Dursley, Baron of Berkeley, Mowbray, Seagrave, and Bruce, who had the honour to be a privy-counsellor to K. Charles II. and K. James; eminent for his affability, charity, and generosity. He married ELIZABETH, one of the coheiresses of JOHN MASSINGBEARD, esq. of the family of the MASSINGBEARDS, in Lincolnshire. He departed this life the 14th of October, 1698, *Æt.* 71, in hopes of a blessed resurrection; for the merciful shall obtain mercy."

VISCOUNTS, &c.

THOMAS BELLASYSE, lord viscount Fauconberg, &c. *Maria Beale p. A. Blooteling sc.* 1676; large h. sh. scarce and fine.

THOMAS BELASYSE, (BELLASYSE, or BELLASIS), viscount Falconberg. *White sc. h. sh. In Guillim's "Heraldry."*

* There is a printed catalogue of the books belonging to this college.

† Fenton, in his "Observations on Waller's Poem," to the author of "Historical applications," &c. says, "He was a person of strict virtue and piety; and of such an undistinguishing affability to men of all ranks and parties, that I have been told Mr. Wycherly strained his character into that of Lord Plausible in the "Plain Dealer." The founder of this noble family is said to have been a younger son to one of the Danish kings, who attended the Duke of Normandy, and settled in England after the Conquest."

‡ I had seen this book, but did not know who wrote it, before the publication of the second edition of the "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," where there is a farther account of it.

THOMAS BELASYSE, viscount Falconberg; *mezz. A. Blooteling 4to.*

Thomas, second viscount Falconberg, married first, Mildred, daughter to Nicholas Sanderson, viscount Castleton, and she dying without issue by him, he married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, at Hampton Court, Nov. 18, 1657. The Earl of Clarendon, gives this account of him.

“After Cromwell was declared Protector, and in great power, he married his daughter to the Lord Falconberg, the owner of a very great estate in Yorkshire, and descended of a family eminently loyal. There were many reasons to believe that this young gentleman, being then about three or four and twenty years of age, of great vigour and ambition, had many good purposes, that he thought that alliance might qualify and enable him to perform: his marriage was celebrated at Whitehall” (Wood has given the time at Hampton Court), “with all imaginable pomp and lustre; and it was observed, that though it was performed in public, according to the rites and ceremonies then in use, they were presently afterwards in private married by ministers ordained by bishops, and according to the form in the book of common prayer, and this with the privity of Cromwell.”

In 1657, he was made one of the council of state; and in June, 1658, when Dunkirk was taken by the Spaniards, the French king sent the Duke of Crequi, together with Monsieur Mancini, nephew to Cardinal Mazarine, prime minister, to congratulate Cromwell on it; who, in return of the compliment, sent his son-in-law, the Lord Falconberg, to Calais, to congratulate the French monarch, for their joint prosperity.

This was the only employment the Lord Falconberg had under Cromwell; for, as the noble author above-mentioned relates, “his domestic delights were lessened every day; he plainly discovered that his son Falconberg’s heart was set upon an interest destructive to his, and grew to hate him perfectly.” And Whitlock relates, that Richard, the Protector’s son, was betrayed by his near relations, and those of his council. In 1659, he was by the council of state sent to the Tower.

That he was in the secret of the restoration of King Charles II. is evident from General Monk’s conferring on him the regiment which was Sir Arthur Haslerig’s, on April 25, the same day the parliament met that restored the king.

Bishop Burnet writes, that Cromwell's daughter, married to the Lord Falconberg, "was a wise and worthy woman, more likely to have maintained the post (of Protector) than either of her brothers; according to a saying that went of her, that those who wore breeches deserved petticoats better; but if those in petticoats had been in breeches they would have held faster." It may be presumed, that she was influenced by this lord, her husband, and (from what had been said) concurred with him in the restoration.

King Charles II. was so well satisfied with his lordship's conduct, that he constituted him lord-lieutenant of the bishopric of Durham, July 27, 1660; and the same year also made him lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the North Riding of Yorkshire, which he held till 1687, when, not complying with the designs of King James II. he was put out of the commission.

He was also, by King Charles II. sent ambassador to the state of Venice, and the Princes of Italy; and made captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, on the surrender of that employment by his uncle John, lord Bellasyse, of Warlaby, in 1673. He was likewise one of those sworn of the privy-council on April 21, 1679, when his majesty declared he was resolved to lay aside the use he had hitherto made of a single ministry, and to constitute such a privy-council as may not only be fit for the consultation and digestion of all business, but may be best informed in the true constitutions of the state, and thereby the most able to counsel him in all the affairs and interests of this crown and nation.

On the accession of King William and Queen Mary, he was sworn of their privy-council, and on March 28, 1689, constituted lord-lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, having, as before-mentioned, been put out of the commission by King James II. and in consideration of his great merits, was advanced to the honour of Earl Falconberg, on April 9, in the first year of their reign. He died without issue, Dec. 31, 1700, and was buried at Cockswold, in the county of York, where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following inscription.

M. S.

H. S. E.

Thomas Belasyse, Comes Falconberg, Baro de Yarum,

Vir Primarius, Priscæ Nobilitatis Exemplar,

Animi magnitudine, fortitudine, Prudentiâ,

Et rerum agendarum Peritiâ Singulari,

Ad publica obeunda munera

Vere formatus.
 Regiæ Pensionarium Cohortis Præfectis
 Sub Carolo II^{do}. sub quo, et Gulielmo III^{io}.
 Com. Ebor qua ad Aquilonem vergit Prorex,
 Quorum utriq; a sanctioribus Consiliis
 Utriq; fidus pariter, et charus;
 Nec inter Anglos solum, apud exteras vero Gentes inclaruit
 Sub Carolo II^{do}. apud Rempublicam Venetam.
 Sabaudia item, Hetruriaeq; Duces,
 Splendidâ Legatione functus,
 Regiæ Dignitati, Regniq; Commodis
 Provide Consuluit,
 Graviter satisfecit.
 Gemino Fœlix Conjugio;
 Mildredæ primum, Vice-Comitis de Castleton Filiæ.
 Postea Mariæ* Cromwelliorum stirpe, Patre Olivero, Progenitæ,
 Illa, brevis ævi, mæsto Marito superstite decessit,
 Hæc Marito mæsta superfuit,
 Quam indissolubilis Amor, non ficta Pietas,
 Studiumq; Conjugi morem gerendi,
 Caram Marito, Posterisq; Exemplum
 Jure reddiderunt.
 Ptochotrophio propriis sumptibus extructo,
 Hujusce Parochiæ Pastori.
 Annum in perpetuum stipendium legavit.
 Et cum benè Latere frustrâ alias quesierat,
 Septuaginta et duos emensus Annos,
 Quietem hactenus denegatam
 Maturo in Cœlum secessu tandem consecutus est
 Dec. 31^{mo}. A. S. H. 1700^{mo}.

WILLIAM, viscount STAFFORD. *Lutterel f.*
large 4to. mezz.

WILLIAM, viscount STAFFORD; *in an oval. R. Cooper*
sc. From the print of the Howard Family; 4to.

Created
1640.

William Howard, viscount Stafford, was accused in October, 1678,
 of conspiring against the life of his sovereign. He happened to be

* The said Mary died March 14, 1712.

from his own house when he was sent for; but confiding in his innocence, he voluntarily surrendered himself in two days afterwards. The fury of the times was such, and the people so blinded with false zeal, that he was one of the five Peers impeached by the House of Commons of being concerned in that commonly called the *Popish plot*; though, the discerning part of mankind then, and the unprejudiced since, looked upon it as a contrivance calculated to serve the nefarious views of some traiterous politicians. However, he was, upon the evidence of the perjured Titus Oates, and other flagitious wretches, convicted of high-treason, fifty-five Peers pronouncing him guilty, and thirty-one voting him not guilty. His lordship being brought to the scaffold, on December following, averred his innocence to the last, solemnly protesting before God and man, that what the witnesses against him had sworn, was false; and submitted to the axe with great composure and devotion. His fate was lamented by all good men; and his enemies were disappointed in their scheme of overthrowing the constitution at that time.

On June 3, 1685, a bill passed the House of Peers, entitled, "An act for reversing the attainder of William, late viscount Stafford;" in the preamble to which it was asserted, "That it was now manifest, that William, late viscount Stafford, died innocent; and that the testimony, on which he was convicted, was false; as also, that it appeared by record of the King's Bench, that one of the witnesses was convicted of perjury."

By his lady, he had three sons, and six daughters. The sons were, 1st, Henry, afterward earl of Stafford: 2d, John, continuator of the line; and 3rd, Francis, who, being groom of the bedchamber to King James II. when, on December 17, 1688, at one in the morning, he removed from Whitehall, attended his master into France, and died at Paris, in 1692, leaving, by Eleanor his wife, daughter of Henry Stanford, of New Inn, in Staffordshire, esq. a son, Henry, who wedded — daughter of Bartholomew Berkeley, of Speckley, in Worcestershire, esq. but died without issue.

Of the six daughters of Lord Stafford, Alathea, Ursula, and Mary, were nuns; Isabella, the second, was the third wife of John Powlett, marquis of Winchester; Anastatia, the fifth, was married to George Holman, of Warworth, in the county of Northampton, esq. and Helena, the youngest, died soon after she was born.

Henry, the eldest son, in consideration of his father's sufferings, and his noble descent, was created Earl of Stafford, October 5,

1688, with remainder, for want of issue male, to John and Francis, his brothers, and their heirs male respectively. By the same patent, Mary, his mother, was made countess of Stafford for life, and his sisters were allowed the rank of daughters of an earl of England, and to use and bear the surname of Stafford. This Henry earl of Stafford, retiring in 1688 with his sovereign into France, was, on April 3, 1694, married at St. Germain's en Laye, to Claude Charlotte, eldest daughter of Philibert, count of Grammont, and dying April 19, 1719, without issue, was succeeded by William, son of his brother John Stafford Howard.

WILLIAM, lord RUSSEL. *Kneller p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the Duke of Bedford. Illust. Head.*

WILLIAM, lord RUSSEL; *Æt. 44, 1683. Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. large h. sh.*

WILLIAM, lord RUSSEL. *Kneller p. Picart sc. direx. 1724; 4to.*

WILLIAM, lord RUSSEL, *Æt. 44, &c. Cooper exc. mezz. 4to.*

WILLIAM, lord RUSSEL, &c. *Savage sc. In a large h. sh. with several others.*

WILLIAM, lord RUSSELL, *mezz. E. Lutterel.*

WILLIAM, lord RUSSEL. *C. Knight sc. 1792. In Lady Russel's "Letters." 8vo.*

LORD RUSSEL. *Bocquet sc. In "Grammont;" 8vo. 1809.*

WILLIAM, lord RUSSELL. *E. Scriven sc. 1814. From the original of Sir P. Lely. In Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

His portrait at Woburn Abbey bears a strict resemblance to Houbraken's print.

William, lord Russel, was a man of probity and virtue, and worthy of a better age than that in which he lived; an age, when silence and freedom of speech were equally criminal; when a perjured witness was more esteemed than an honest patriot, and law and equity were wrested to the purposes of an enraged faction, and an arbitrary court. As he was apprehensive for the civil and religious liberties of his country, he distinguished himself by promoting the bill for excluding the Duke of York from the crown, which he carried up to the House of Peers.* He thought resistance preferable to slavery; he had moreover the honesty to avow it, and persisted in it to the last, though a retraction of this principle would probably have saved his life.† He was accused of being an accomplice in the Rye-House Plot, and consequently of conspiring the death of the king, a crime of which he was absolutely innocent. All that was proved against him, by suspected witnesses, was, that treasonable words were uttered in his presence, though he bore no part *in*, or assented *to*, the conversation which occasioned them. When he had taken his last leave of his lady, he said that "the bitterness of death was past;" and he soon after went to his execution, and submitted to the fatal stroke with a resolution worthy of the cause in which he suffered. He was the protomartyr of patriotism in this reign: Algernon Sidney was the second.‡ He was beheaded July 21, 1683.

* Col. Titus, in his speech for excluding the Duke of York, declared, "That to accept of expedients for securing the Protestant religion, after such a king mounted the throne, was as strange as if there were a lion in the lobby, and they should vote, that they would rather secure themselves by letting him in, and chaining him, than by keeping him out." This sentiment is put into verse by Bramston, in his "Art of Politics."

† See Birch's "Life of Tillotson," p. 101, et seq. Edit. 2.

‡ Patriotism is perhaps the most frail, as it is the most suspected of all human virtues: and it seems, from some recent instances, to be almost as difficult to bring positive proof of the sincerity of it, as it is to prove a negative in point of chastity. The patriotic characters of Lord Russell and Algernon Sidney, supported by an apparent inflexibility of conduct, and sealed by martyrdom, seemed to be fixed upon an immoveable foundation. But this foundation, everlasting as it seemed to be, has, in the opinion of some, lately sustained an alarming shock.§ Possibly, in a mercenary age, when other means had been tried in vain, they thought it expedient

See Barillon's dispatches, in the Appendix to Dalrymple's "Memoirs."

The LORD GREY. *Lely p. Browne; h. sh. mezz.**
altered to Samuel Butler.

Thomas, son of Thomas lord Grey, and grandson of Henry, earl of Stamford, succeeded his grandfather in title and estate, after the demise of his father, in 1673. He was imprisoned for being concerned in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion; but admitted to bail, and at last had the benefit of the pardon granted, on March 10, 1685-6. April 24, 1696, he was appointed lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Derby; and April 28, 1697, was made chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Leicester; and at the funeral of Queen Mary, bore one of the banners of England and France quarterly; and in the reign of Queen Anne, was one of her privy-council. He first married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Daniel Hervey, of Combe, in Surrey, knt. and secondly, Mary, daughter and coheir to Joseph Maynard, of Gunnersbury, in the county of Middlesex, esq. son and heir to Sir John Maynard, knt. one of the commissioners of the great

to baffle the arts and instruments of corruption by turning them against itself, and to *seem* to yield to it from an honest motive of liberty; and that in this "*the end would justify the means.*" But this is too disingenuous a refinement in politics to admit of any stress. It is much more probable, that Barillon appropriated a large portion of secret service-money to his own use, and artfully placed it to the account of Algernon Sidney. Hence he might at once have gained credit with the king his master, by persuading him that he had conquered the stubborn virtue of a formidable enemy to despotism, and paid that attention to his own emolument, which was very probably his principal aim. Fond as mankind are of novelty and censure, they scarce ever efface the early impressions which they have received in favour of those they love and admire. Hence it is that we are extremely averse from believing that there was any real duplicity of character in these illustrious persons.

" ——— Tarde, quæ credita lædunt,
 Credimus."—OVID.

The whole matter appears to me to turn upon this short question: which is the fairer object of belief; the patriotism of great and established characters, or the veracity of a man employed in evil arts, and the avowed minister of corruption? I can by no means persuade myself to give credit to Barillon's facts against the tenor of the lives of such men as Lord Russell and Algernon Sidney. If the venerable names of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley *should be*, and I make no question but they *are*, wantonly and wickedly aspersed in the French archives, they would still, in my estimation, retain their primitive purity and dignity, and stand foremost in the bright list of our Protestant martyrs.

* I believe this is the portrait of Ralph Lord Grey of Werke, who succeeded his father William, and died 1675.—W. RICHARDSON.

seal of England. By his first lady he had two sons, who died infants, and a daughter Diana, who died young; and no issue by his second lady.

The Earl of Stamford died Jan. 31, 1719-20, aged 67, without surviving issue, when his titles, and part of his estate, descended to Harry Grey, esq. son to John Grey, third son of Henry, the first earl of Stamford.

First DUDLEY, lord North, *from the original picture in the collection of the Earl of Guildford; in the "Noble Authors," by Park; 1800.*

DUDLEY, lord North; *oval. Thane exc.*

Sir Dudley North, succeeded to the title of Lord North, by the death of his grandfather in 1600, which he enjoyed till some years after the restoration. He was one of the finest gentlemen in the court of King James, or rather his son Prince Henry; and was (says Mr. Roger North) full of spirit and flame. In 1645 he appears to have acted with the parliament, and was nominated by them to the administration of the admiralty, in conjunction with the Earls of Essex, Northumberland, Warwick, and others. After he had consumed the greater part of his estate in gallantries, he retired and lived more honourably in the country upon what was left, than ever he had done before. He there amused himself with writing "A Forest of Varieties, a collection of Essays in prose and verse, 1659,"* and enjoyed his life to the great age of 85, so as to see his grandchildren almost grown up. *Ob.* 1666.

He married Frances, daughter and coheir of Sir John Broucket, of Broucket-hall, in Hertfordshire, and by her had issue four sons; Dudley, who succeeded him; Charles, and Robert, who died in his lifetime, and John: also two daughters, Dorothy, married to Richard, lord Dacre, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Jan. 4, 1624, and after his decease, to Chaloner Chute, of the Vine, in Hampshire, esq.; and Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

Second DUDLEY, lord North. *E. Harding; from*

* See Brydges's "Memoirs of the Peers of England," vol. i. p. 343, and "Noble Authors," by Park, vol. iii.

the original picture in the collection of the Earl of Guildford. S. Harding; 1799.

DUDLEY, second lord North. *Rivers dir^{xt.} from the original picture, &c. in the "Noble Authors," by Park.*

Sir Dudley, the fourth Lord North, had a learned education in the university of Cambridge, and was made K.B. as early as 1616, at the creation of Charles, prince of Wales. He was an eminent instance of filial duty to his father, before whom he would not put on his hat, or sit, unless enjoined to do it. In the early part of his life he travelled abroad, and served as captain under Sir Francis Vere. He served his country in several parliaments, and was misled to sit in that of 1640, till he was excluded: after which he lived privately in the country, at Tostock, in Suffolk, and amused himself with writing "Observations and advices economical," 12mo. 1669, in which is the epitome of his life. He also wrote a volume of Essays, printed in 1682, 8vo. *Ob.* 1677.*

ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, lord Ashley.
R. Thompson exc. h. sh. mezz.

Lord ASHLEY, inscribed "*The son of the Lord Chancellor;*" *mezz. Lely; R. White exc.*

Lord Ashley is better known as the son of the lord chancellor Shaftesbury, and the father of the author of the "Characteristics," than from any thing extraordinary in his own character. His son, who was educated with the greatest care, was, in the early part of his life, under the tuition of Mrs. Birch, the learned daughter of a schoolmaster in Oxfordshire, who was so great a mistress of Greek and Latin that she could readily speak these languages. Her pupil read the classic authors in their respective originals, when he was but eleven years of age. He was afterward under the care of Mr. Locke, who was principally concerned in his education.

* See Park's "Noble Authors," and "Memoirs of the Peers of England," by Sir Egerton Brydges.

Lord Ashley, who became earl of Shaftesbury upon the death of his father in 1682-3, died Nov. 10, 1699,* and was buried at Winborne, St. Giles.

He married Dorothy, daughter to John, earl of Rutland; and by her had issue three sons, Anthony, John, and Maurice; and four daughters, Lady Frances, married to Francis Stonehouse, of Hungerford-park, in the county of Berks, esq.; Lady Elizabeth, wife of James Harris, of Salisbury, esq.; and died 1744; Lady Dorothy, married to Edward Hooper, of Hern-court, in the county of Southampton, and of Boveridge, in the county of Dorset, esq.; and died in 1749; and Gertrude, who died 1704, unmarried.

BARONS.

ROBERT, lord BROOKE, baron Brooke, of Beauchamp's-court, in the county of Warwick, lord-lieutenant of the county of Stafford; obiit Feb. 13, 1676. *G. Valck sc. 1678; large h. sh.*

Created
Jan. 9,
1620.

This nobleman was son of Robert Grevile, lord Brooke (who was killed at Lichfield), by Catharine, daughter of Francis, earl of Bedford. He was instrumental in the restoration of Charles II. and was one of the six lords sent by the House of Commons to present the humble invitation and supplication of the parliament, "That his majesty would be pleased to return, and take the government of the kingdom into his hands."—Lord Brooke was appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Stafford, and city of Lichfield, Aug. 20, 1660; and constituted recorder of Warwick for life, in a new charter granted to that corporation; which office his predecessors, Fulke,

* Dryden, in his character of the lord-chancellor Shaftesbury, speaks with great contempt of Lord Ashley:

"Bankrupt of life, and prodigal of ease:
And all to leave what with his toil he won,
To that unfeather'd two-legg'd thing a son."

ABSALOM and ACHIT.

Here the poet evidently alludes to Diogenes's cock, with the feathers plucked off, which he called "Plato's Man;" namely, *ξάων δίπουν, ἀπτέρον; animal bipes, implume.* Vide "Diog. Laert." Edit. Hen. Steph. p. 213.

first lord Brooke, Robert lord Brooke, his father, and the Earl of Bedford, his uncle (during the minority of his brother Francis), had held before him. He was likewise chosen high-steward of Stafford, and Stratford-upon-Avon; and contributed much to the embellishment of Warwick Castle, by fitting up the state-apartment there, at a considerable expense, and in a manner suited to the taste of the times in which he lived. He married Anne, daughter, and at last sole heir, to John Doddington, esq. son and heir of Sir William Doddington, of Bremer, in the county of Southampton; by whom he had six sons, John, Francis, Charles, Robert, William, and Fulke, who all died young; and two daughters, Anne, married to William, earl of Kingston; and Doddington, to Charles, earl, and afterward duke, of Manchester. He died at Bath, Feb. 17, 1676; and leaving no male issue, was succeeded in honour and estate by his youngest brother, Fulke, fifth lord Brooke, who was (soon after the death of his brother) chosen recorder of Warwick; and upon the renewal of the charter of that corporation, was therein constituted recorder for life.

“JOHN, lord BELASYSE (or Bellasyse*), baron of Worlaby, during the late wars, lieutenant-general of the counties of York, Nottingham, Lincoln, and Derby; governor of the city of York and garrison of Newark, and captain-general of his majesty's horse-guards to King Charles I.; late captain-general of the forces in Africa, and governor of Tangier; lord lieutenant of the East-Riding of Yorkshire; governor of Hull, and captain of the guard of gentlemen-pensioners to his present majesty, King Charles II.”
Æt. suæ 20. Vandyck p. (Reg. Car. I.) R. White sc. engraved in the manner of Lombart's half lengths.

John, lord Bellasyse, second son of Thomas, lord viscount Falconberg, raised six regiments for Charles I. in the civil war; and was an officer of distinction at the battles of Edge-hill, Newbury, and Naseby, and at the sieges of Reading and Bristol. He fought with his usual

* His name is sometimes spelt Bellasis, but is more properly written Bellasyse.

valour at the battle of Selby, and bravely defended the garrison of Newark against the English and Scottish armies ; and, in consideration of his conduct and courage in many gallant actions in the time of the rebellion, was by King Charles I. created Lord Bellasyse, of Worlaby, in the county of Lincoln, by letters-patent, bearing date at Oxford, Jan. 27, 1644-5. He was likewise by the same king made lieutenant-general of the counties of York, Nottingham, Lincoln, and Derby ; governor of the city of York, and captain of the garrison of Newark-upon-Trent ; as also captain-general of his majesty's guards.

By King Charles II. he was constituted captain-general of his forces in Africa, and held many important posts ; but professing the Romish religion, resigned his employments upon passing the test act, in 1673.*

A very lofty and costly monument, of curious workmanship, stands affixed to the east wall of the church, in the church-yard of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Middlesex ; on which, above the sarcophagus, is his lordship's coat of arms, impaling those of Powlett ; and on the base the following inscription :

" This monument was erected in the year of our Lord, 1736, by the pious direction of the Honourable Dame Barbara Webb, wife of Sir John Webb, of Cunford Magna, in the county of Dorset, bart. and the Honourable Catharine Talbot, wife of the Honourable John Talbot, of Longford, in the county of Salop, esq. surviving daughters and coheirs of the Right Honourable John, lord Bellasyse, second son of Thomas, lord viscount Falconberg, in memory of their most dear father, his wives and children.

" Who for his loyalty, prudence, and courage, was promoted to several commands of great trust by their majesties, King Charles I. and II. ; viz. having raised six regiments of horse and foot in the late civil wars, he commanded a tertio in his majesty's armies at the battles of Edge-hill, Newbury, and Naseby ; at the sieges of Reading and Bristol ; and afterward, being made governor of York, and commander-in-chief of all his majesty's forces in Yorkshire, he fought the battle of Selby with the Lord Fairfax ; and being lieutenant-general of the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and

* Titus Oates, in his " Narrative of the pretended Plot," 1678, mentions this nobleman as deeply concerned in exciting a rebellion. This occasioned his imprisonment in the Tower, where he remained in durance till the accession of James II.

Rutland, and governor of Newark, he valiantly defended that garrison against the English and Scotch armies, till his majesty came in person to the Scotch quarters, and commanded the surrender of it. At which time he also had the honour of being general of the king's horse-guards; in all which services, during the wars, and other atchievements, he deputed himself with eminent courage and conduct, and received many wounds, sustained three imprisonments in the Tower of London; and after the happy restoration of King Charles II. he was made lord-lieutenant of the East-Riding of the county of York, governor of Hull, general of his majesty's forces in Africa, governor of Tangier, captain of his majesty's guard of gentleman-pensioners, and first lord-commissioner of the treasury to King James II. He died the 10th of September, 1689, whose remains are deposited in this vault.

"He married, to his first wife, Jane, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Robert Boteler, of Woodhall, in the county of Hertford, knight, by whom he had Sir Henry Bellasyse,* knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, interred in this vault; Mary, viscountess Dunbar, and Frances, both deceased.

"He married, to his second wife, Anne, daughter and coheir to Sir Robert Crane, of Chilton, in the county of Suffolk, bart. who also lies interred here.

"He married, to his third wife, the Right Honourable the Lady Anne Powlett, second daughter of the Right Noble John, marquis of Winchester, sister to Charles, late duke of Bolton, and is here interred."

On the sarcophagus, above the said inscription, is the following account of his progeny by his last lady:

"The Right Honourable John, lord Bellasyse, had issue, by his third marriage with the Lady Anne Powlett, three sons and nine daughters, whereof three sons and five of the daughters died in their infancy; Honora, lady dowager Bergavenny, widow and relict of George, lord Bergavenny, one of the coheirs of the said John, lord Bellasyse, who died without issue the 6th of January, 1706, and is interred in this vault.

"The Honourable Dame Barbara Webb, and the Honourable Catharine Talbot, the two surviving daughters and coheirs, now living, who caused this monument to be erected.

* This Sir Henry married Anne, second daughter of Francis, lord Brudenell, but died without issue.

“ Also the Honourable Isabella, the youngest daughter, who married Thomas Stonar, of Stonar, in the county of Oxon, esq. one of the coheirs of the said late Lord Bellasyse, and died without issue the 4th of June, 1704.”

CHARLES, lord GERARD, of Brandon, gentleman of the bed-chamber to his sacred majesty, and captain of his majesty's horse-guards, &c. 1666.
W. Sherwin sc. sh.

Charles, lord Gerard, who descended from the very ancient family of Geraldine, or Fitzgerald, in Ireland, raised a regiment of foot, and a troop of horse, for Charles I. in the civil war. He fought in many battles with the ardour of a volunteer, and displayed, at the same time, all the conduct of a veteran. He particularly signalized himself in Wales, where he took the fortresses of Cardigan, Emblin, Langhorne, and Roche; as also the strong town of Haverford-West, with the castles of Picton and Carew. He had two brothers and several uncles, who had commands in the royal army. Ratcliffe Gerard, one of his uncles, had three sons, who all fought for the king at the battle of Edge-hill. He was one of the lords who presented the Duke of York, as a popish recusant, at the King's Bench bar, in Westminster-hall.* He was created Earl of Macclesfield, July 23, 1679, and died Jan. 7, 1693-4.

DENZIL HOLLES, baron Holles. *White sc.*
Frontispiece to his “Memoirs,” 1699; 8vo.

DENZIL, baron Holles, of Ifield; *Æt.* 78, 1676;
Ravenet sc. In the “*Historical Collections relating to the Families of Cavendish, Vere, Harley, and Ogle; by Arthur Collins,*” 1752; *fol.*

There is a portrait of him at Welbeck.

Denzil, lord Holles, second son of John, the first earl of Clare, was one of the most distinguished of the popular leaders in the reign of Charles I. His courage, which was very extraordinary,

* See Birch's “*Life of Tillotson,*” second edit. p. 78.

Created
21 Car. I.

Created
April 20,
13 Car. II.

was constitutional, and proceeded from a principle inherent in his family. His patriotism, which was as extraordinary and as active as his courage, seemed to proceed from as fixed a principle. In the part which he acted against Charles, with whom he had formerly lived in great intimacy, he appears not to have been influenced by personal hatred, party animosity, or the common motives of interest or ambition. He acted from a much nobler motive than any of these, *an inviolable attachment to the liberties of his country*. He had long entertained a jealousy of the prerogative; and therefore, in the last parliament of James I., sided with the party that opposed the court. This jealousy was much increased in the next reign; and he entered, with his usual spirit, into all those measures that he thought necessary to reduce the power of the king within bounds, and became a leader of the Presbyterian party, as he believed it to be on the side of liberty. He was greatly alarmed upon seeing Cromwell at the head of the Independents; and Cromwell was little less alarmed at seeing so able a chief at the head of the Presbyterians. He was, by the Independent faction, impeached of high-treason, which occasioned his flying into France. He was employed in several embassies after the restoration, when he retained the same jealousy for liberty. He refused the insidious presents offered him by Lewis XIV. with as much disdain as he had before refused 5000*l.* offered him by the parliament, to indemnify him for his losses in the civil war.* *Ob.* 1679-80, *Æt.* 81.

SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE, the first Lord Langdale; *mezz.* (*W. Humphry*) *fec. from the original at Holme on Spalding-more, 1774; 8vo.*

Marmaduke Langdale, descended from an ancient family of York, was knighted by King Charles I. 1627. He was esteemed

* If the reader candidly considers the situation of the patriotic, or popular party, with regard to France, in the year 1679, he will be inclined to think that Lord Hollis, how much soever Barillon, the French ambassador, might flatter himself, was far from being cordially in the interest of Lewis XIV. as it stood in opposition to that of his own country.† But granting all that is said of him by this minister to be true, he seems to have been the last and the least corrupted of the patriots.

† See Dalrymple's "Memoirs," vol. ii. art. i. p. 260, &c. and compare what is said of him with the tenour of his conduct. See also the last note to the article of Lord RUSSELL.

a serious and wise man, and a good scholar. In the early part of his life he was attached to the liberties of the subjects, but afterward, was as zealous in his majesty's service, and distinguished himself by his valour and good conduct. The Duke of Hamilton, with the Scotch army, being defeated at Preston by Cromwell, Sir Marmaduke was taken prisoner; he effected his escape, and retired abroad, loyally attending King Charles II. in his exile, by whom he was created Baron Langdale of Holme, in the county of York, 1658. He returned at the restoration, having lost 16,000*l.* without any other recompense, than the consciousness of having suffered in a good cause. He died at Holme, 1661.

FRANCIS, first Lord SEYMOUR, of Trowbridge; *from the collection of the Right Hon. the Earl of Egremont. Platt sc. In Adolphus's "British Cabinet;" 4to.*

Sir Francis Seymour was the third son of Edward, lord viscount Beauchamp, son and heir of Edward, earl of Hertford, and younger brother to William, duke of Somerset, who was restored to that title (which had been previously forfeited) by the kindness of King Charles II.

Sir Francis was a man of interest and reputation in the country, where he principally resided, and highly esteemed for his knowledge in rural affairs, and equitable administration of justice to the people. In the beginning of the long parliament he was returned knight of the shire for Wilts; and, as he did not adopt those violences which distinguished some members of the House of Commons, and having a great friendship for the Earl of Strafford, he was, by his interposition, called up to the House of Lords in the 16th year of King Charles's reign, by the title of Baron Seymour of Trowbridge. On the trial of Strafford, Lord Seymour distinguished himself by refusing to yield to those reasons which induced the bishops and several lords, who could have done that unfortunate nobleman material service, to wave their right of sitting in judgment.

When the disputes between the king and parliament were inflamed to their greatest height, Lord Seymour was a constant adherent to the royal cause. He followed the king to York, and was one of the commissioners named by him, on the treaty at Uxbridge.

On the restoration of Charles II. his loyalty did not pass un-

noticed. He was made a privy-counsellor, and, on the 1st of June, 1660, constituted chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

Lord Seymour was twice married; first to Frances, daughter of Sir Gilbert Prinne, by whom he had a son and a daughter; and afterward to Catharine, daughter of Sir Robert Lee, of Bilsley, in Warwickshire, by whom he had no issue. He died July 12, 1664, and was buried at Bedwin, Wilts.

SCOTCH NOBILITY.

JOHN, duke of Lauderdale. *Lely p. Houbraken sc. 1740. In the collection of the Earl of Dysert. Illust. Head.*

JOHN, duke of Lauderdale. *Riley p. Becket f. h. sh.*

JOHN, duke of Lauderdale; robes of the Garter. *Valck sc.*

The Duke and Dutchess of LAUDERDALE. *Lely p. Thompson exc. sh. mezz.*

The Duke and Dutchess of LAUDERDALE; 8vo. *B. Reading sc.*

JOHN, duke of Lauderdale. *Ryland; in Smollett.*

The original picture is in an apartment belonging to the Earl of Breadalbane, in Holyrood-house.

Created
duke, 1672.

The Duke of Lauderdale, who had been employed in several treaties in the late reign, and had been a sufferer in the cause of Charles II. was highly in favour with that prince. He was thought, before the restoration, and especially during his imprisonment after the battle of Worcester, to have had some sense of religion; but his conduct afterward was utterly inconsistent with every social and religious principle. He taught the king the political maxim of "neglecting his friends, and making friends of his enemies." His whole system of politics was much of the same cast. When he

was high-commissioner in Scotland, he enslaved his country by every mode of oppression: he loaded it with taxes, ruined its trade, plundered its inhabitants, and persecuted its religion. When the people were grown mad by his cruelty, he obstructed the course of justice, and blocked up every avenue to the throne. He was one of those who were employed in forging chains for the English, and who will ever be remembered by the name of the *Cabal*. He was servile and imperious, haughty and abject; was a man of great learning, but awkward and ungainly in speech and behaviour. He practised all the arts of cunning and dissimulation to gain power, and was the barefaced tyrant after he had gained it. *Ob.* 24 Aug. 1682, *Æt.* 68.

JOHN LESLIE, duke of Rothes, *from the original of Sir P. Lely, in the collection of the Right Honourable the Earl of Rothes. C. Picart sc. in Lodge's "Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain," folio, quarto, and octavo.*

The Duke of Rothes was the only son of John Leslie, fifth earl of Rothes, by Anne, second daughter of John Erskine, eighth earl of Mar. He was born in the year 1630, and succeeded to the titles and estates of his ancestors in the eleventh year of his age. The loss of his parents, for his mother also had died in the preceding year, was a misfortune, the effects of which attended him through life; for having been early betrothed to the eldest daughter of the Earl of Crawford, he went soon after his father's death to live in that nobleman's family, where his education was almost wholly neglected. In 1650, he took up his residence, with becoming splendour, at Leslie, the mansion of his forefathers; and on the arrival of Charles the Second in Scotland, from his exile in Holland, was among the first to wait on that Prince, to whose favour the fidelity and important services of his father to the late king had given him peculiar pretensions. But Charles, who had at this period only compliments to bestow, gave him the sword of state to carry at the coronation, which took place in that country on the first of the following January.

In the succeeding month, the Scottish parliament having resolved to raise an army for the restoration of the monarchy, this young nobleman equipped from his dependants, in the county of Fife, a

regiment of horse, at the head of which he accompanied Charles to Worcester, where, in the unfortunate battle of the third of September, 1651, he fell into the hands of the rebels, and was sent a prisoner, with some others of the nobility of his country, to the Tower of London. There, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and in some other places, he remained in strict custody till the summer of 1655, when Elizabeth Murray, countess of Dysart, a woman not less remarkable for her intriguing spirit than for her beauty, and one of the few towards whom Cromwell is said to have betrayed an amorous inclination, procured his release through her influence over the usurper, and he was permitted to return to Scotland. He remained there unmolested till the beginning of January, 1658, when, probably on some political suspicions, but professedly to prevent the consequences of a private quarrel, he was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle, and in the following spring his estates were sequestrated. These hardships, operating on a disposition in which loyalty might be said to have been almost natural, riveted his attachment to the royal cause. He was liberated in December, 1658, and suffered to retire to his own house, where he remained till the design for the restoration became publicly rumoured, when he fled to the king at Breda, and remained with him till that great event occurred.

In addition to his affection to the crown, and to the family which held it, his resolution in executing his master's commands was as remarkable as his invariable obedience to them. Charles, even before the restoration, seems to have determined to intrust to him the chief management of the affairs of Scotland. On the first of June, 1661, he was appointed president of the council in that country, and one of the four lords extraordinary of the session, and was constituted the king's high commissioner to the parliament which met at Edinburgh, on the 18th of June in the following year. The staff of high treasurer, which had been held by Crawford, his father-in-law, was presently afterwards delivered to him, with the singular accompaniment of commissions of general of the forces, and captain of the troop of horse-guards; and in the summer of 1663, he was nominated to the office of keeper of the privy seal.

Certain it is, that he earned these excessive favours, if not by a sacrifice of all public principle, at least by a most reprehensible ductility. He was largely concerned in procuring that extravagant bill of the year 1661, called by the Scots "the Act Recissory," by which all the parliaments that had been held in Scotland since 1633, were declared illegal, and all their proceedings annulled. This frightful

measure, which, however pregnant of general confusion and mischief, aimed only at the overthrow of the Kirk, was concerted with the furious Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrews, to whom, with respect to ecclesiastical affairs, Rothes seems in a great measure to have devoted himself. From a ministerial opponent he presently degenerated into a persecutor. The military were scattered in those parts of the country in which the covenanters abounded; the parish priests were directed to transmit lists of such as avoided the established worship, to the general, Sir James Turner, and they were forced into the churches at the point of the bayonet. Turner, though a most obedient soldier, and naturally rough and furious, was frequently reprehended by him for acting too mildly with them. The covenanters resented these outrages by an insurrection so ill concerted, and so weakly supported by any persons of power, that they were discomfited on their first appearance in arms. Rothes, who was then at the court, and who had persuaded the king, perhaps believing it himself, that all but a few obstinate fanatics had submitted, on receiving the news posted into Scotland, with intentions sufficiently vindictive, which, however, were fomented to the utmost on his arrival, by the influence of the primate. About fifty of the insurgents, who were mostly of the lowest class, were put to death; many fled to Ireland; the more moderate covenanters sullenly obeyed, and abandoned their conventicles; and a miserable calm, simply the effect of terror, succeeded. It was evident, however, that a state of order so procured could not be long maintained, and the remedy was obvious. Two of the independent nobility, members of the established church, went to London, and represented to the king with firmness the state of the country, and the causes of the evils under which it suffered, and besought him to dismiss the ministers to whom they ascribed them.

Charles was moved by their arguments, and dispatched an order to Scotland, that the primate should be restrained from going to Edinburgh, and confined to his diocese; but he hesitated as to Rothes, for whom he entertained a real friendship. Such indeed was that nobleman's influence over his mind, or such his own secret affection to the measures that he was requested to relinquish, that, even while he seemed to give way to the councils of those lords, a letter from the earl prevailed on him to empower the Scottish privy-council to require all whom they suspected to be enemies to the church to renounce the covenant, and to proceed against such as refused it as traitors; directing, however, by a private order that such power should

not be exercised to the utmost, but by his special command, farther than for the purpose of exciting terror in the contumacious. By a second, and bolder, suggestion to the king, at the same critical period, he seemed to render the overthrow of his own authority inevitable, inasmuch as it drew down on him the resentment of the whole body of the nobility. He charged a majority of the privy-council with disaffection to the church, and proposed that a special council should be nominated to sit at Glasgow on ecclesiastical affairs, and so far was he from concealing this imprudent advice that he avowed it even to the earl of Lauderdale, who was not only a professed covenanter, but his known enemy. In the mean time the two Scottish peers, who yet remained in London, redoubled their efforts against him; but the king still paused, when an accident is said to have produced the crisis to which those endeavours had been hitherto vainly applied. A division of the Dutch fleet, which in 1667 sailed up the Thames, was directed to enter the Frith of Forth; to threaten an attack, by way of feint, on the Scottish coast; and then secretly to join De Ruyter, in that well-known enterprise. A great consternation was excited in that part of the country, but the matter ended in the discharge of a few innocent shot against the works at Bruntisland. Rothes happened to be then on a progress in the north, and not only the danger which it was pretended had menaced Scotland was charged by his enemies on his absence, which was represented as gross negligence, but even the subsequent insult, which tarnished for a time the naval glory of England, was in some measure ascribed to the same cause.

Charles at length consented to deprive him of the immoderate power with which he had been invested, and which he had exercised with so much indiscretion and, indeed, tyranny; this, however, was accomplished gradually, and with all possible mildness, for the king had determined to dismiss him with no signs of disgrace. The army, contrary to his advice, was first disbanded, by which his commission of general was reduced to a mere title. Rothes now flew to the court, besought the aid of the Duke of Monmouth, who had married his niece, and condescended to apply himself even to Lauderdale; but it was too late. He was presently deprived of the treasury, but with a special approbation, under the great seal, of his conduct in that post. The rest of his offices followed, except only that of the privy-seal, which he held for many years after. And now came the counterpoise, in Rothes's mind very unequal, to these severe mortifications: in the month of October, 1667, shortly before

which time these alterations had occurred, he was placed for life in the dignified, rather than powerful, station of high chancellor of Scotland.

From that period he had scarcely any ostensible concern in the government of the country. Charles's attachment to him, however, remained unaltered; and there is little reason to doubt that he was secretly consulted to the last on the affairs of Scotland. The strongest proof of his master's esteem was yet to come. On the 29th of May, 1680, he was created Duke of Rothes, and Marquis of Ballinbreich, to which were added several other titles of peerage, with remainder to his heirs male, of which, though at that time he only had daughters, he was not of an age to despair; but he survived the acquisition of these new dignities little more than one year. He died at Holyrood House, on the 27th of July, 1681, and was buried at Leslie, with an extravagance of pomp, scarcely every equalled in the funeral of a subject; so remarkable indeed as to have been commemorated by an engraving, specially for that purpose.

The Duke of Rothes married Anne, daughter of John Lindsay, earl of Crawford and Lindsay, by whom he had two daughters, Margaret and Christian: the dukedom, of course, died with him. The elder of these ladies, who became the wife of Charles Hamilton, fifth earl of Haddington, succeeded to the titles of Countess of Rothes, &c. and from her the present earl is descended; the second married, first, James, third marquis of Montrose; secondly, Sir John Bruce, of Kinrass, baronet.

JAMES, earl of Perth, &c. *Æt.* 31. *Wm. Faithorne ad vivum del. et sc.*

“**JAMES**, earl of Perth; lord Drummond and Stobhall; lord justice-general of the kingdom of Scotland; one of the extraordinary lords of the session; and one of the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy-council in that kingdom;” 1683, *Æt.* 34. *Kneller p. R. White sc. h. sh.*

The inscription of this print has been altered, both as to his age and preferments. This was done when he was made lord high-chancellor of Scotland, in 1684. See the next reign.

THOMAS, earl of Elgin, *Æt.* 62, 1662. *Faithorne sc. h. sh.* Before his "*Funeral Sermon.*"

There is a portrait of him at Dunham, the seat of the late Earl of Warrington, and now of Earl of Stamford.

Created
June 21,
1611.

This nobleman was brother, and successor in honour and estate, to Edward, lord Bruce, who was killed in a duel by Sir Edward Sackville, afterward earl of Dorset. He attended Charles I. at his coronation in Scotland, when he was created earl of Elgin. He was also created Baron Bruce, of Wharleton, in the county of York, 17 Car. I. He was a man of uncommon parts, and of a good domestic character. The delicacy of his constitution, which was hectic, prevented him from interesting himself in the administration of public affairs, for which he was well qualified by his natural and acquired abilities. He was the first in descent from Mary, queen of France, youngest daughter of Henry VII. His son Robert was created earl of Ailesbury. *Ob.* 21 Dec. 1663, *Æt.* 63.

WILLIAM KERR, third earl of Lothian, *from the original of Jamieson, in the collection of the Most Noble the Marquis of Lothian. H. Meyer sc.* In Lodge's "*Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain,*" folio, quarto, and octavo.

William Kerr, third earl of Lothian, was the eldest son of Sir Robert Kerr, created earl of Ancram in 1633, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Murray, of Blackbarony; but the earldom, which had been settled first on the fruit of his father's second marriage with Anne, daughter of William Stanley, sixth earl of Derby, and widow of Sir Henry Portman, of Orchard, in Somersetshire, failing, on the death of Charles, the only son by the second marriage, it reverted to this nobleman, whose lineal descendant, the present Marquis of Lothian, now enjoys it. William, though third earl of Lothian of his family, did not inherit that dignity. He had married Anne Kerr, countess of Lothian in her own right, daughter and heir to the second earl; a lady of his own blood, but most distant kindred, and the honour was therefore conferred on him by a new patent, on the 31st of July, 1631.

This earl, the chief care of whose parents had been to fix in his

mind, even from his infancy, an attachment to monarchical government, and an affectionate veneration towards the person of the reigning king, became, by a strange perverseness, perhaps the most sincere and bitter enemy among his countrymen to both. In this double rebellion, however, at once against his father and his prince, he had the merit at least of consistency, for his fidelity to the cause which he had espoused was invariable, and even unsuspected, and his motives wholly disinterested; and hence, rather than from his talents, which were not of the highest class, he possessed the entire confidence of his party. He appeared in 1638 among the most vehement of the covenanters, and was in the following year nominated, with thirteen others, to manage the deceitful and vexatious treaty then offered by them to Charles, at Berwick. In 1640, he had a command in the Scottish army which invaded England; was present at the siege of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which was the only exploit worth naming in the expedition; and on the reduction of that town was appointed governor of it by the party which then ruled in Scotland. He was soon after named one of the four commissioners of the Scottish treasury; and in 1641 was placed at the head of a deputation of trusty covenanters, who were sent to London to offer to the parliament a Scottish army to serve against the Irish rebels, and to procure from that assembly an engagement to maintain such troops as might be raised for that purpose. This agreement, which had indeed been previously made, and which had deeper views than the proposed expedition, was presently confirmed. The army was levied, and Lothian, to whom the command of a regiment was given, sailed with it to Ireland, where he seems to have done nothing worth recording.

In the autumn of 1646 he was placed at the head of a commission, under the authority and direction of which himself and some others waited on the king, then in the hands of the Scottish army, to exhort him to accede to the last bitter propositions offered to him by the rebel parliament in England, which, as is well known, Charles positively and magnanimously refused. The surrender of that prince's person, by the traitors who then governed Scotland, speedily followed. Lothian, who had been a willing party to that infamous measure, and had protested in parliament against a late feeble effort of doubtful loyalty, which is known in the Scottish history by the name of "The Duke of Hamilton's engagement," was now appointed secretary of state, in the room of that nobleman's brother, the earl of Lanerick, who soon after fled to Holland.

In the mean time the close of Charles's miseries approached. A treaty, however, still subsisted between him and his House of Commons, whose authority, now little less shorn than his own, the leaders of the covenant faction had resolved to support to their utmost; nor were they less anxious to deceive the world into a milder opinion of their late treachery towards the king, by some public expression of their horror and resentment of the extremities to which he was reduced by the new military usurpation. With these views, as Lord Clarendon informs us, "The Earl of Lothian, and two others, who were known to be most zealous for the covenant, and most enraged and incensed against the proceedings of the army, were made choice of, and presently sent away, that they might make all possible haste to Westminster, and were, immediately upon their arrival, to demand permission to wait upon the king, wherever he should be, and to receive from him such farther directions as he should judge necessary for his service." They had scarcely arrived in London when Cromwell marched his army thither; dispersed in a moment the frantic and iniquitous assembly, which had for some years usurped the name and authority of a parliament, and erected his "high-court of justice" for the condemnation of the king.

The troubles of Lothian's commission was considerably narrowed by these events. He had been directed to flatter this nominal parliament; to amuse the unhappy Charles with new deceptions; and to enter a cold dissent, should circumstances render it necessary, from any resolution of violence against the royal person. A large abstract of his instructions, displaying a turpitude of various treachery, inconsistent even with the fraud and apathy of the vilest diplomatic negotiations recorded in history, has been preserved by Lord Clarendon. Nothing, however, now remained to be done but to make the protestation against the sacrifice of the king, which was not presented till he had been twice dragged before the tribunal by which he was to be judged, and was couched in terms which scarcely maintained even the affectation of sincerity. The remnant of a legislature, which Cromwell had permitted to subsist, partly understood the spirit which had dictated this profession, and having first murdered the king, returned to Lothian such an answer as they thought would be agreeable to the persons by whom he had been sent, as well as to himself, who, as Lord Clarendon informs us, "had upon all occasions carried the rebellion highest, and shewed the most implacable malice to the person of the king."

But, however welcome the treason, some points in the reply of the traitors were little relished by Lothian and his brethren: they were told plainly that the government of England was to be strictly republican, and almost as plainly, that it was intended to compel Scotland to adopt the same system. The constitution of Scotland, a monarchy with few limitations, had remained untouched; and the covenanters, far from aiming at the destruction of the regal character, looked forward with hope to the authority of the young king, as an instrument which they might easily bend to the accomplishment of all their purposes. The commissioners therefore rejoined, in a tone which gave much offence; and their English friends, having neither time nor inclination to expostulate farther with them, and foreseeing some probable inconvenience, from the liberty of persons of such condition disposed to argue for loyalty, shut them up without ceremony, nor were they released till the arrival of a remonstrance from Scotland, when they were sent to Gravesend, strictly guarded, and embarked there for their own country.

Of Lothian, we have no farther intelligence after this period, than that he was dispatched to Breda by the Parliament in the beginning of the succeeding year, 1650, together with the Earl of Cassalis and others, to invite Charles the Second to Scotland, on the hard conditions, so frequently rejected by his royal father, as they now were by himself.

William, third earl of Lothian, survived till 1675. He had issue by his countess, five sons; Robert, the eldest, who succeeded to the dignities, and was in 1701 created marquis of Lothian; Sir William; Charles, ancestor of the Kerrs of Abbotsrule; Harry and John, who died young. He had also nine daughters; Anne, wife of Alexander Fraser, master of Saltoun; Elizabeth, married to John lord Borthwick; Jane and Margaret, who died young; Mary, wife of James Brodie, of Brodie; Margaret, married to James Richardson, of Smeaton; Vere, to Lord Neil Campbell, second son of Archibald, marquis of Argyll; Henrietta, to Francis Scott, of Thirlestane; and Lillas, who died unmarried.

JOHN CAMPBELL, earl of Loudon. *J. Thane.*

JOHAN. Com. Loudoun Summus Scotiæ Cancellarius, 1645; in *Simon's "Medals,"* p. 15.

John Campbell, son to Sir James Campbell, of Lawers, the founder of the House of Lawers, was, by King Charles the First, created Earl of Loudon, 1633. His lordship was appointed commissioner from the covenanters in Scotland, and committed to the Tower for signing a letter written by the Marquis of Montrose, offering to put his country under the protection of the French king, provided he would assist the party in their designs. After a few months confinement he was released by the interposition of the Marquis of Hamilton, and, renewing his professions of duty to the king, was appointed lord-chancellor of Scotland, being esteemed the most eloquent man of his time. On the defeat of the king at the battle of Worcester, he fled to the Highlands, made his peace, and died in obscurity, 1663.

RICHARDUS, dominus **MAITLAND**, &c. *Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. large h. sh.*

RICARDUS, dominus **MAITLAND**, &c. *Æt. 31, 1683. Michelin; P. Vandrebanc. This is the first impression: it was afterward altered to resemble Kneller's picture; scarce.*

RICHARD, earl of **Lauderdale**. *Harding.*

RICHARD, &c. *V. Berghe.*

Richard, lord Maitland, was eldest son of Charles, earl of Lauderdale, brother to the high-commissioner of Scotland.* He was lord justice-clerk for that kingdom, to which high office he was promoted in 1681: he was also one of the privy-council in this reign. He lost his places for corresponding with the Earl of Argyle, who was attainted. This occasioned his flying into France, where he translated the “Æneis,” which he thoroughly understood as a grammarian, or verbal critic. We see the tame, the uninformed features of Virgil in this translation; but he has seldom, if ever,

* Upon the decease of the high-commissioner, the title of Duke became extinct, and the dignity of Earl descended to his brother Charles, who was succeeded by his son Richard, 1691.

hit the majestic air of that prince of Roman poets: and even where the latter has exerted all his fire, his translator is as cold as death.

“ Such is our pride, our folly, or our fate,
That few but those who cannot write translate.—DENHAM.

He died abroad, soon after the revolution.

GUALTERUS, Comes de LESLIE, Cæsareus ad Portam Ottomanicam Orator. *A neat whole length, holding a truncheon.*

Count* Leslie, a Scotsman, who was able in the cabinet, and prudent and intrepid in the field, was, from his exact knowledge of men and manners, perfectly skilled in the arts of negotiation. Sir Paul Rycaut, in his Dedication of “The present State of the Ottoman Empire,” informs us, that in his embassy to the Porte, he was treated by the Turks with greater distinction and regard than they had ever paid to any ambassador.† The same author, who was well acquainted with his character, speaks of him in these terms; “To do justice to this worthy person, he hath brought a reputation to the British nation above any in our age; whose virtues and industry have acquired the highest trusts and preferments in foreign parts, and done the same honour to his king, under whom he was born a subject, as to the present emperor and his ancestors, under whom he is, and hath always been a faithful minister; having deserved so eminently for saving the whole German empire

* He was a count of the empire, and may be placed here, or at the end of this class.

† See “A Relation of a Journey of the Right Honourable my Lord Henry Howard, from London to Vienna, and thence to Constantinople in the Company of his Excellency Count Lesley, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Counsellor of State to his Imperial Majesty, &c. and Extraordinary Ambassador from Leopoldus, emperor of Germany, to the Grand Signior, Sultan Mahomet Hau the Fourth. By John Burbury, Gent.” 1671, 12mo.

Lord Henry Howard, who was afterward Duke of Norfolk,‡ began his journey in February, 1664, and went to Constantinople the same year. It appears, at p. 34, of this book, that Francis Hay, baron of Delgate, was nephew to Count Leslie. He was one of the embassy, as was also Mr. Edward Howard, brother to Lord Henry. The Earl of Winchelsea was then English ambassador at Constantinople.

‡ Wood’s “Fasti,” ii. col. 172.

from the treason of Wallestein, by his own single act of bravery (a story notoriously known to all the world), as can never in gratitude be forgot by that nation, nor want its due record and place in the history of that country." Lady Mary Wortley Montague, in her letter from Peterwaradin,* tells us that Count Lesly laid Belgrade in ashes, 1685. It is probable, that, by this exploit, he restored tranquillity to the empire.

Walter, count Leslie, died March 4th, 1667-8.

CHARLES SEATON, earl of Dunfermline. *Richardson*; 1796.

CAR. SETONUS, &c. in *Simon's "Medals," plate XX.*

Charles Seaton, second earl of Dunfermline, who in the beginning of the civil troubles engaged with the covenanters, was one of the committee of parliament, in 1640; and one of the Scotch commissioners appointed to treat with the king for peace, and was appointed privy-counsellor for life by the parliament, in 1641. He was also one of the committee of estates, from 1644 to 1646; but returned to his allegiance, and was appointed lord privy-seal, by Charles II. in 7116. *Ob.* 1674. See the reign of **CHARLES I.**

JAMES ERSKINE, earl of Buchan; *from an original painting in the possession of the Earl of Buchan. Trotter sc. 8vo.*

James Erskine, seventh earl of Buchan, succeeded his father as earl of Buchan, in the year 1640. He had a fine of 1000*l.* imposed on him for his loyalty to King Charles the First; but obtained a remission by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon in 1654.

This nobleman greatly improved the paternal estate, being heir to his mother, Mary Douglass, countess of Buchan, who died in 1628, and becoming entitled to considerable property in right of Margaret Ogilvy, his grandmother, who died April 20, 1630. The same year he became heir-general to Patrick Ogilvy, of Auchterhouse, his great grandfather. He married Lady Marjory Ramsay, eldest

daughter of William, first earl of Dalhousie, and by her had issue, William, eighth earl of Buchan, and four daughters: Lady Margaret, first married to Fraser of Inneraluchy, and afterward to Charles, fourth lord Fraser; Lady Anne, married to James Canaries, D. D.; Lady Henrietta, married to Thomas Forbes, of Tolquhoun; and Lady Jane, married to George Gray, of Halkerton. His lordship died in October, 1664.

IRISH NOBILITY.*

ROGER, earl of Orrery, &c. *J. Mynde sc. 8vo.*

ROGER, earl of Orrery. *Harding.*

Roger, earl of Orrery,† fifth son of Richard, earl of Corke, merited, as well as his father, the appellation of *Great*. He was great in the cabinet, but much greater in the field, where he acted a very capital part, and may deservedly be ranked with our military heroes. No man, in these latter ages, has more distinguished himself for cool courage, pregnant invention, and reach of thought than he has done, in the very article of difficulty and danger; in which none of our countrymen ever equalled him but the great Earl of Peterborough, who was altogether as happy in his stratagems and expedients. He, like Atticus, prudently adapted himself to the changes of the times; but not by a timid and cautious conduct, or securing himself by inaction, much less by mean or sordid compliances. He was a most useful subject to Charles the First, Cromwell, and Charles the Second. He was not great in poetry, having written several of his dramatic pieces in the gout, the paroxysms of which seem to have occasioned some straining and distortion of thought in these compositions. Dryden some-

Created
Sept. 5,
1660.

* In Gough's "Anecdotes of Topography," p. 686, mention is made of a head of Lord Donnegal, by Hollar, in a map of Ennishore (Enishowen), a province in Ireland, dated 1667. The person here represented is Arthur Chichester, second Earl of Donnegal, and nephew to Arthur the first.† See an account of him in Lodge's "Peerage," vol. i. p. 228.

† He often occurs in history under the title of Lord Broghill.

where compares the issue of his brain to the son of Semele, the god who was produced in torture. Mr. Walpole, who has given us a detail of his writings, observes, that "the Gout was a very impotent muse."* His "Art of War," published in folio, 1677, is a work that does him honour, and is well worthy the reader's notice.† He died October 16, 1670, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. His "State Letters," together with his Life, by his chaplain, Mr. Thomas Morrice, are well worth the notice of the reader.

THOMAS, earl of Ossory. *Van Hove sc. h. sh.*

THOMAS, earl of Ossory; *a small oval; mezz.*

THOMAS, earl of Ossory. *Ravenet sc. Engraved for Carte's "Life of the Duke of Ormond;" fol.*

"THOMAS, lord BUTLER, earl of Ossory, general of his majesty's subjects of Great Britain, in the service of his highness the Prince of Orange, and the States of the United Provinces; lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces in the kingdom of Ireland; lord-chamberlain to the queen; one of the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy-council, in the kingdoms of England and Ireland; one of the lords of his majesty's bed-chamber; and knight of the most noble order of the Garter." *Lely p. Vandrebanc sc. sh.*

A pompous list of titles and honours, under the portraits of men of rank, sometimes compose the history of the person represented.

* "Noble Authors," vol. ii. p. 239, 2d edit.

† I cannot say so much for his "Parthenissa," a romance, in folio, which was never completed. The author probably thought it unfashionable not to exercise his pen in this species of writing, which was much in vogue in the reign of Charles II.

When England ap'd the gallantries of France,
And every flowery courtier wrote romance.

The greatest work of this kind is "Artamenes, or the Grand Cyrus," which is not of a size suitable to the grandeur of its hero.

Here we have a man who shone with unborrowed lustre, whose merit was the foundation of his fame. Though he seemed born for the camp only, he was perfectly qualified for the court; not as a wit, a mimic, or buffoon, but by a propriety of behaviour, the result of good sense and good breeding. His courage on board the fleet was scarcely exceeded by that of Prince Rupert and the Duke of Albemarle; and theirs was never exceeded by that of any other sea-officer. He commanded the English troops in the service of the Prince of Orange; and at the battle of Mons contributed greatly to the retreat of Marshal Luxemburg, to whom Lewis XIV. was indebted for the greatest part of his military glory. 1677. He, on this occasion, received the thanks of the Duke of Villa Hermosa, governor of the Spanish Netherlands, and also the thanks of his Catholic Majesty himself. His speech, addressed to the Earl of Shaftesbury, in vindication of his father, was universally applauded:* it even confounded that intrepid orator, who was in the senate what the Earl of Ossory was in the field. These his great qualities were adorned by a singular modesty, and a probity which nothing could corrupt. Poets and historians praise him in much the same terms, as prose naturally rises to the language of poetry on so elevated a subject. He died of a fever, July 30, 1680, in the 46th year of his age. The Duke of Ormond, his father, said, "that he would not exchange his dead son for any living son in Christendom." See Class VII.

ROGER PALMER, earl of Castlemaine; *in a large wig; 12mo. (Faithorne.)*

ROGER, earl of Castlemaine. *Harding.*

ROGER PALMER, earl of Castlemaine; *from an original by Kneller, at Strawberry Hill, in the "Noble Authors," by Park.*

Roger Palmer, husband to Mrs. Palmer, the royal mistress,† was, by Charles II. created earl of Castlemaine. A man of nice honour would never have accepted of this title, as the whole world

* See "Biog. Brit." p. 1075.

† Afterward Dutchess of Cleveland.

knew on what account it was conferred. It indeed appears that he had some scruples upon that head, as he did not accept of it when it was first offered him. In 1680 he was accused as an accomplice in the Meal-tub Plot, and was brought to a public trial; but nothing was proved against him. He was a good proficient in the mathematics, and was the inventor of a "horizontal globe," of which he wrote an explanatory pamphlet.* He was author of "An Account of the present War betwixt the Venetians and the Turks," &c. 1660; 12mo. and of "A short and true Account of the material Passages in the late War betwixt the English and Dutch;" 1671; 12mo. His head is prefixed to both these books. See more of him, and his works, in the "Catalogue of the Royal and noble Authors." See also the reign of JAMES II.

HENRICUS HERUS, baro de Colerane, &c. *half-length, standing at a table; h. sh. This print was begun by Faithorne, who engraved the face, wig, and neckcloth, and a very small part of the adjoining drapery; the rest was done by Vertue.†*

HENRY, lord Colerane, with Thomas Killegrew, *inscribed "The princely Shepherds."*

HENRY, lord Colerane, *Æt. 67, 1703; mezz. oval; VIVIT HERVS.*

HENRY HARE, lord Colerane; *in "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park.*

HENRY HARE, or **HERE**, lord Colerane; *an anonymous whole length, in a pilgrim's habit, sitting and writing; Jacob's ladder, with angels ascending and descending, in a pyramid; a view of Venice at a distance. Faithorne sc. h. sh.*

* "Hist. of Europe for 1705."

† From the information of his widow.

The reverend Mr. Lort, late Greek professor at Cambridge, on whose authority I rely, informed me that this is the portrait of Lord Colerane; and that the print is prefixed to Lauredanus's "Ascent of the Soul."

Henry, son of Hugh, the first baron of Colerane, was eminent for divine and human literature. He was particularly skilled in antiquities, especially medals, of which he well knew the utility. His family, which is said to have sprung from a branch of that of Harcourt, in Lorrain, and to have had its descent from one of the Norman adventurers who attended the Conqueror, has been noted for men of learning.

Created
1625.

Lord Colerane's publications appear to have been "The Ascent of the Soul; or David's Mount towards God's House: being Paraphrases on the Fifteen Psalms of Degrees. Written in Italian, by the illustrious Gio. Francesco Loredano, a noble Venetian, 1656; rendered into English, Anno Dom. 1665:" Lond. 1681; fol. Before this book is a frontispiece engraved by Faithorne from his Lordship's own design: it is an allegorical print of the translator in a pilgrim's habit, sitting and writing. The book itself is dedicated to the most honoured Lucinda, in verse and prose: and at the close of the volume are verses superscribed—"The eucharist at Easter, 1657; on the recovery of my most dear and honoured Lucinda."

"La Scala Santa; or, a Scale of Devotion, musical and gradual: being Descants on the Fifteen Psalms of Degrees in Metre; with Contemplations and Collects upon them, in Prose," 1670: 1681; fol.

ARTHUR CHICHESTER, earl of Donnegal. *W. Hollar, 1661; a small oval, in a map of Enishowen: in the British Museum; copied.*

Arthur, the eldest son of Edward, viscount Chichester, was born June 16, 1606; and July 16, 1625, was appointed captain of the first troop or company that should become void; which happening in 1627, by the resignation of the Lord Valentia, he succeeded him in the command of fifty horsemen, and was made governor of Carrickfergus for life, after the decease of his father. In 1639, he represented the county of Antrim in parliament; in 1640, was captain of sixty-three carbineers, with the pay of 1*l.* 4*s.* a day, and, by the name of Colonel Arthur Chichester, did good service against the rebels.

He was residing at Carrickfergus when the first tidings were brought thither, on Saturday, October 23, 1641, about ten o'clock at night, of the approach of the rebels. He immediately, by fires and alarm drums, raised the country, and the next day (leaving only fifty musketeers, under Captain Roger Lyndon, to guard the castle) delivered the rest of the arms, with ammunition, to the country people, whom he formed into companies; and on the 25th, with about three hundred horse and foot, marched to Belfast, where he was joined by one hundred and fifty men from Antrim. On the 27th, he met the Lord Montgomery at Lisburne, whose forces united were about one thousand horse and foot; and November 1, a commission arriving from the Lords Justices and Council, to him and Sir Arthur Tyringham, to command in chief within the county of Antrim, and to order and dispose of places according to their discretion, they took the best methods in their power for the defence of the country, and suppression of the rebellion.

King Charles, being satisfied of his loyalty and affection, and of his good abilities to serve him, constituted him by commission, Feb. 14, 1643, governor of Belfast and the territory of Enishowen, forbidding all persons to billet or garrison any soldiers in those places, or make any assessments upon the inhabitants, without his licence and approbation; and for the better fortifying of the town of Belfast, his majesty directed the lord-lieutenant to advance 1000*l.* to him forthwith.—But when, through the defection of the army in the north, he could do the king no farther service in those parts, he removed to Dublin, where, in December, 1644, he was sworn of the privy-council; and Jan. 2, following, with the rest of the officers of the Marquis of Ormond's regiment, resolved not to take the covenant, then imposed upon them by the English parliament, but to preserve their allegiance to his majesty, and obey the orders of his lord-lieutenant.

His fidelity to his prince, affection to his country, and activity against the rebels, were so eminent, that the Marquis of Ormond, in his letter to the king, Jan. 19, 1645, thus represents him to his majesty: "You have been graciously pleased of late to reward some, that have either served your majesty actually, or suffered for you eminently in their persons or fortunes, with new creations, or with additions of honour in this kingdom. That Colonel Arthur Chichester hath missed such a mark of your majesty's favour, I conceive to have been through his own modesty, and my not representing his personal merit. If he outlives his father, he will be in among

the foremost of the viscounts of this kingdom in place, and, I am sure, beyond them all, except one, in fortune, though he be for the present deprived of the latter for his faithfulness to your majesty's crown, the same means whereby his uncle got both it and his honour. He hath served your majesty against the Irish rebellion since the beginning of it; and when, through an almost general defection of the northern army, he was no longer able to serve your majesty there, he came, with much hazard, to take his share in the sufferings of your servants here, and with them to attend for that happy time, that, we trust, will put us in a condition to contribute more to your service than our prayers. If your majesty shall think fit to advance this gentleman to an earldom, I conceive that of Dunnegall, a county in the province of Ulster, wherein he should have a good inheritance, is fittest, which I humbly offer to your majesty's consideration, as a part of the duty of

“Your majesty's, &c.

“ORMOND.”

The king, upon this representation, was pleased, by privy-seal, dated at Newcastle, Jan. 15, 1646, and by patent at Dublin, March 30, 1647, to create him Earl of Donnegal, with limitation of the honour to the issue male of his father, and the annual creation fee of 15*l.* sterling. In 1647, he was one of the four hostages sent by the Marquis of Ormond to the English parliament, as surety for his performance of the articles between them, for the delivery of Dublin, and the other garrisons, to their commissioners.

After the restoration he was made captain of a troop of horse, and in 1662, one of the trustees for satisfaction of the personal arrears of the commissioned officers, for service in Ireland before June 5, 1649. June 25, 1661, he took his seat in the first parliament after the restoration; was governor of Carrickfergus; and in 1668, established a mathematical lecture in the university of Dublin; but dying at Belfast, March 18, 1674, was buried at Carrickfergus, May 20, 1675, according to his request in his will, whereby he bequeathed to the poor of that parish 50*l.* and to those of Belfast 200*l.*

MURROCH O'BRIEN, first earl of Inchiquin;
a small head, inscribed, 1646, Hon. D. Mor. Bar.

Dinghinquin. D. Præses. Prov. Momonie, Æt. 30. in Simon's "Medals," plate XV.

Murroch O'Brien, the sixth baron of Inchiquin, was a nobleman of great spirit, and performed many brave actions for the service of his country, in the distracted time of the rebellion. At his accession to the honour he was in his minority, but had a special livery of his lands, and taking early to arms, went into Italy, then the seat of war, to improve himself in that science; where he served in the Spanish troops till his return to Ireland in 1639, in which year he took his seat in parliament, and was constituted vice-president of Munster, under Sir William St. Leger, whom he accompanied against the rebels in the county of Waterford, and with Colonel Jephson marched into Roche's country and Orrery; relieved the castle of Rathgogan, and took Ballyha, with the slaughter of two hundred of the enemy.

Having the command of a troop of English horse, he defeated a party of Irish in the barony of Fermoy; and on Sir William St. Leger's death, the lord-lieutenant conferred on him the entire military command of Munster, joining the Earl of Barrymore in commission with him, to manage the civil government; upon whose decease he became solely vested with the civil command, and was of the privy-council to King Charles the First.

In the latter end of the war, his forces being seduced by Cromwell's spies, revolted, whereby finding himself exposed to his enemies, and his life in danger, he embarked with Lord Ormond, and landed at Perouse, in Basse-Bretagne, in France; from whence he went to Italy, and, returning to France, was made lieutenant-general by the French king of his army: after which he served in Spain and the Netherlands; and being ordered to command the troops sent to assist the Portuguese on their revolt from Spain, he, with his eldest son, and all his family, were taken by an Algerine corsair, which occasioned the sending of Count Schomberg on that service, who extricated the King of Portugal from many troubles.

Having ransomed himself and family, he retired into France, and surviving his own private troubles, and the confusions of the public, lived to see the restoration of Charles II. with whom he returned into England, and was rewarded by him, for his eminent services and sufferings, with the dignity and title of Inchiquin, and was

restored to his estate by act of parliament in England; and in the act of explanation, the sum of 8000*l.* was ordered to be paid him out of the treasury, as a mark of his majesty's favourable and gracious consideration of his loyal service.

His lordship by his will, dated Sept. 11, 1673, directed his body to be buried in the cathedral church of Limerick, and after his youngest daughter Mary's portion of 3000*l.* should be paid, that his son should cause a handsome and decent monument to be built over his grave. Lord Inchiquin died September the 9th, 1674, aged 58.

HILDEBRAND, third and last lord Allington, of Killard, in Ireland. *R. Wilkinson exc. 4to.*

This nobleman succeeded his nephew Giles, lord Allington, of Wimondley, in the county of Hertford, who died an infant of ten years old, in 1691; in whom the English Barony ceased, and the Irish honour devolved on his uncle Hildebrand, in whom, he dying without issue, the male line of the Allingtons and the title became extinct together.

William, lord Allington, elder brother of Hildebrand, third and last lord of the family, left his estate, at that time the largest in Cambridgeshire, to his relict, till his children came of age, with a power of granting leases, in order to raise fortunes for his daughters, and that then it should go to his heir male. The will, however, being improperly drawn up, the widow found she had a power of granting leases for any time; and accordingly made a lease of the whole to Henry Bromley, afterwards lord Montfort, for 999 years; so that Hildebrand, lord Allington, uncle and heir male of Giles the last lord, could receive no benefit from the reversion, and sold his right to the said Mr. Bromley. An act of parliament, obtained some years since, enabled the late Lord Montford (or others for him) to dispose of this estate to pay incumbrances; and by virtue of the powers contained in this act, the noble seat of Horseheath Hall has been sold to strangers, and has been subsequently pulled down.

WENTWORTH DILLON, earl of Roscommon.
S. Harding, 1800.

Wentworth Dillon, son of James, the third earl of Roscommon, is supposed to have been born in Ireland about the year 1633, during the government of that country by the Earl of Strafford, who, being both his uncle and godfather, gave him his surname. At his seat in Yorkshire he was first instructed in Latin, in which he made considerable progress; but when the prosecution commenced against Lord Strafford, he was sent to Caen, in Normandy, by the advice of Archbishop Usher, who had converted his father from popery. At Caen he prosecuted his academical studies under the learned Bochart; and afterward travelled into Italy, where he examined with care the valuable remains of classical antiquity, and acquired uncommon skill in the knowledge of medals. Soon after the restoration, Lord Roscommon returned to England, and was made captain of the band of pensioners; but this preferment proved a misfortune, as it led him into extravagances which induced a passion for gaming. This impaired his fortune, involved him in quarrels, and made it prudent for him to retire to Ireland to look after his estate. On his return to England he was appointed master of the horse to the Dutchess of York, and married Frances, daughter of the Earl of Burlington. He now cultivated literature, and formed a plan of a literary society; but the gout put a period to his life and his project in 1684. At the moment in which he expired, he repeated with the most fervent devotion two lines of his own version of *Dies Iræ*.

“ My God, my father, and my friend,
Do not forsake me at my end.”

Lord Roscommon was the author of several poetic pieces, which possess considerable merit, but on which such high commendations were bestowed in his own time, as he probably would not have obtained had he been of inferior rank. Fenton partially remarks, “ In his writings we view the image of a mind that was naturally serious and solid, richly furnished, and adorned with all the ornaments of art and science, and those ornaments unaffectedly disposed in the most regular and elegant order.” From this account of the riches of his mind, says Dr. Johnson, who would not imagine that they had been displayed in large volumes and numerous performances? who would not be surprised that they are not sufficient to form a single book, or to appear otherwise than in conjunction with the works of some other writer of the same petty size? We must however allow of Roscommon, what is very

much to his honour, that he is the only correct writer in verse before Addison; and that if there are not so many or so great beauties in his compositions as in those of some contemporaries, there are at least fewer faults. His versification is smooth, but rarely vigorous, and his rhymes are remarkably exact. He improved taste if he did not enlarge knowledge, and may be numbered among the benefactors to English literature.

END OF VOL. IV.

DIRECTIONS

FOR PLACING RICHARDSON'S COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS IN GRANGER'S
BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

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ABEL, Ald. and R. Kilvert, two maine projectors for wine,
1641, iii. 248.

Alabaster, Guil. *Æt. suæ* LXVI. ii. 351.

Albemarle, Christopher, duke of, iv. 156.

————, Anne, dutchess of, v. 355.

Allen, Thomas, M. A. ii. 145.

Alsop, George, v. 56.

Archangel, Father; inscribed, “*Reverendus Pater Archangelus,*” &c. ii. 82.

Archee, jester to King Charles I.; inscribed,

“ This is no Muckle John nor Summers Will,
But here is mirth drawn from the Muses quill:
Doubt not (kinde Reader), be but pleas'd to view
These witty jests, they are not ould but new.”

iii. 241.

Armstrong, sir Thomas, executed 1684, v. 174.

Arundell, Thomas, earle of, ii. 274.

————, Alatheia Talbot, countess of, iii. 208.

Ashmole, Elias, iv. 55.

Aylett, Robert; inscribed,

“ *Dies mei sunt ut umbra inclinata,
Consumpsimus annos tanquam sermonem.*”

iii. 29.

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BACKWELL, Edward, alderman of London, *Obit.* 1679, v. 184.

Bacon, sir Nathaniel, i. 330.

Balfore, sir William, iii. 109.

Bancroft, the Rev. Richard, archbishop of Canterbury, ii. 43.

Banfi, John ; inscribed, "Johannes Banfi Huniades Rivulensis Ungarus olim," &c. Gowy del. iii. 282.

Barkley, sir Robert, one of the justices of the King's Bench, iii. 19.

Barkstead, John, regicide, executed at Tyburn, 1662, v. 135.

Baron, Robert ; inscribed,

" Vultus Appellinea pictus Barone tabella est,
Totus Apollinea pingitur arte liber."

Æt. suæ 17.

iii. 138.

Beard, Thomas, schoolmaster to Oliver Cromwell ; inscribed, "Pedantius," ii. 375.

Bedford, Lucy Harrington, countess of ; inscribed, "Nobilissima & Prudent. Do. Lucia Harin. com. Bedfordiæ," ii. 171.

Bell, Francis, a jesuit ; inscribed, "R. P. F. Franciscus Bel Conventus," &c. ii. 385.

Benlowes, Edward, iv. 38.

Bethel, Slingsby, esq. one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, anno 1680, v. 184.

Blount, sir Henry, v. 275.

Brady, Henry ; inscribed, "Adm. Rev. illustri clarissimoq. D. D. H. Brady, equiti," &c. v. 91.

Brereton, sir William, major-gen. of Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Lancashire, iii. 74.

Bridgeman, Dr. John, bishop of Chester, 1628, ii. 168.

Brog, sir William ; inscribed, "Heer Wilhelm Brog, Ridder ende coronel general Vande Scotsche natie anno 1635," iii. 81.

Brome, Richard; inscribed,

“ Reader! lo heere thou wilt two faces finde,
One of the body, t’other of the minde;
This by the graver so, that with much strife,
Wee thinke Brome dead, hee’s drawne so to the life
That by’s owne pen’s done so ingeniously
That who read’s it must thinke hee ne’er shall dy.”—A. B.

iii. 131.

Browne, Richard, major-general of Oxon, Berkshire, and
Buckingham, iii. 71.

Bruen, John, i. 303.

Buckingham, George Villiers, duke of; from an extra rare
print by Droeshout, ii. 23.

Bullaker, John; inscribed, “ R. P. F. Joannes Baptista,
alias Bullaker,” &c. ii. 384.

Bullen, or Bulleyn, initial letters W. B. i. 305.

Bullingbrooke, Oliver St. John, earle of, Lord St. John of
Bletso, ii. 299.

Burton, William De Fald. com. Staff. anno *Æt. sue* 47,
1622, ii. 147.

CALENDER, the earle of, iii. 79.

Calver, Mr. Edward, of Wilbie in the county of Suffolke,
iii. 106.

Cameron, sir Ewen, chief of the clan Cameron, iv. 13.

Carleton, George; inscribed, “ Vera effigies R^{di} in Christo
Patris Carleton Episc^{pi} Cicestrien^{sis},” ii. 57.

Cartwright, sir Hugh, chevalier Anglois, iv. 22.

———, William; inscribed,

“ Thus thy left hand the mighty Stagyrice
Supports, that thou mightst shield him wth thy right:
Whose early soul aym’d high yet allwaies hit;
The sharpest, cleanest, full square, leading wit;
The best tymes best, could’st farthest soonest pierce,
Of all that walk in prose or dance in verse;
Tis Cartwright in his shadow’s shadow drest,
He never is transcrib’d that once writes best.”

ii. 367.

Carve, Thomas, Tipperariensis Notarius Apostolicus, v. 97.

Castlehaven, Mervin, earl of, ii. 326.

Cawton, Thomas; inscribed, "Si non nunc quando," iii. 336.

Chambers, Dr. anno *Æt. suæ* 88, i. 173.

Chapman, George, ii. 129.

Child, sir Josiah, bart. vi. 123.

Clifford, lady Anne, the only daughter and heir of George, earl of Cumberland, *Æt.* 13, 1603, ii. 176.

Colerane, Constantia Lucy, lady, v. 401.

College, Stephen; inscribed,

" By Irish oaths & wrested law I fell,

A prey to Rome, a sacrifice to hell.

My bleeding innocence, for justice cryes ;

Heare, heare, O Heaven, for man my suit denyes."

vi. 8.

Corbet, col. Miles, regicide, executed at Tyburn, 1662, v. 201.

Cork, Richard Boyle, first earl of, ii. 327.

Cornish, alderman, executed October 23, 1685, vi. 129.

Coryate, Thomas; inscribed, " Vera effigies Thomæ Coryat," ii. 149.

Cottington, Francis, lord, ii. 273.

Cotton, Charles, esq. v. 252.

Crompton, Hugh, iv. 41.

Cromwell, Elizabeth, wife of the Protector; inscribed,

" From feigned glory and usurped throne,

And all the greatnesse to me falsely shown,

And from the arts of government set free,

See how Protectress and a Drudge agree."

iii. 298.

Cumberland, George Clifford, earl of, armed for a tournament, i. 243.

Curtius, sir William, vi. 36.

Cutts, John, lord, iv. 119.

DANIEL, Samuel, poet, ii. 128.

Davies, John, writing-master of Hereford, ii. 165.

- De la Mer, Henry Booth, lord, vi. 77.
 Denbigh, Basil Fielding, earl of, ii. 296.
 Denny, lord, i. 137.
 Derby, Charles, earl of, lord Stanley, &c. iv. 165.
 Desborough, major-general John, iii. 366.
 Devonshire, Edward Courtney, earl of, i. 190.
 Dingley, Robert; inscribed, "Vera effigies Roberti Dinglei in Artib. Magistri," iii. 326.
 Dixie, sir Wolstan, lord mayor, 1585, i. 300.
 Dod, John; inscribed,

"A grave divine; precise, not turbulent;
 And never guilty of the churches rent.
 Meek even to sinners; most devout to God:
 This is but part of the due praise of Dod."

ii. 74.

- Dolben, John, archbishop of York, 1683, *Ob.* 1686, v. 13.
 Dorislaus, Dr. assassinated at the Hague, 1649, iii. 30.
 Dorset, Edward Sackville, earl of, ii. 285.
 Drayton, Michael; inscribed, "Effigies Michaelis Drayton, armigeri poetæ," ii. 127.

ELLESMERE, Thomas Egerton, baron of; inscribed, "Honoratiss D^{us} Thomas Egertonus, Baro de Ellesmer," &c. ii. 90.

Ellis, Edmund; inscribed, "Ætatis suæ 28, An^o Dⁱ 1662;" *arms, five half-moons*, v. 54.

Elizabeth, princess; inscribed, "Serenissima Princeps Elisabetha, filia secunda Caroli Magn. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Regis." iii. 287.

Essex, Robert Devereux, earl of, his excellency, &c. general of the army, iii. 59.

——, Margaret Elizabeth, countess of, iii. 212.

Estienne, chevalier, seigneur des Vignau du Plessis, &c. i. 93.

Everard, Dr. Giles, iv. 34.

FAIRFAX, William ; inscribed,

“ To Frankenthal when seige Cordova layde,
So was our Britishe king-craft overknave'd
By Gondomer as in it Martir-made
This honorable Cadet ; and soe stav'd
Of all recruits that Burroughs there comander
Our glorious Borroughs was compell'd to render.”

ii. 100.

Fairfax, the right honourable Ferdinand, lord, iii. 65.

Falconberg, lady, iv. 79.

Falkland, the lady viscountess Lettice, iii. 236.

Fell, John, bishop of Oxford, v. 19.

**Finch, Edward ; inscribed, “ Ed. Finch his perambulations,
and away for Hamersmith,” ii. 366.**

Flatman, Thomas, poet, v. 256.

GAMBLE, John ; inscribed,

“ This to the graver owes,
But read and find
By his own hand,
A most harmonious mind.”

iv. 75.

Garnet, Henry ; inscribed, “ Si quid patimini propter justitiam beati petris Henricus Garnetus, Anglus e societate Jesu passus 3 May 1606,” ii. 80.

Geninges, or Jennings, Edmund ; inscribed,

“ Edmundi speciem spectat quicumque Geningi
Robora, virtutem spectet et ille fidem.
IpsVM ter DVræ fera LeX, fera neXVe bearVnt,
Terq. cruenta dies dena Decembris erat.
Namq tenet raptum dum cor è corpore lictor,
Gregorij è coelis numina lingua petit ;
Huic dens ex proprio vix nato nascitur ore,
Roboris hoc signum proq fideq Deo.”

i. 275.

Goldsmith, Francis, poet, iv. 40.

**Gondamor, count ; inscribed, “ Effigies eximij viri Dni
Didaci Salmientide Acuna. comitis de Gondomare equitis
nobti ordinis Calatravæ,” ii. 222.**

Goodwin, John ; windmill over his head, iii. 332.

Greatrakes, Valentine, v. 232.

Guldeforde, sir Henry, i. 109.

———, lady, i. 148.

Gyles, Henry; inscribed, "Glass painting for windows, as armes, sundyals, history, landskipt, &c. Done by Henry Gyles of the city of York," vi. 145.

HALL, Jacob, the famous rope-dancer, vi. 13.

Hall, John, poet, *Ætatis suæ* 19, 1646, iii. 158.

——, John; inscribed, "I. H. anno ætatis suæ 35," i. 308.

Harley, sir Robert, iii. 88.

Harper, sir William, lord mayor, 1561, i. 301.

Harrison, John, esq. of Leedes, iii. 98.

Harrington, James, iv. 60.

———, sir John, translator of Ariosto, i. 313.

Hartford, William Seymour, marquis of, ii. 289.

Hartgill, George, i. 267.

Harvey, Dr. William; inscribed, "Gulielmus Harveus," iii. 115.

Heath, Henry; inscribed, "R. P. F. Paulus A. S. Magdalena alias Heath," &c. ii. 385.

Herbert, Edward, lord, of Chierbery, ii. 318.

Herrick, Robert, poet, iii. 136.

Heydon, John; inscribed, "Vera et viva effigies Johannis Heydon," &c. v. 303.

Heywood, John, poet; inscribed, "I. H.," i. 207.

Hicks, William; inscribed,

"Though thou no prophet art, nor prophet's son,
Without their spirit, this could ne'er be done;
Though Brightman, Napeir, Mede, are gone to rest,
Their sp'rite yet lives redoubled in thy breast.
Yee that have cast th' Apocalyps to ground,
Because so dark, mysterious, and profound,
Why take it up againe, and use this glasse,
Twill then no longer for a mystrie passe."

iv. 46.

Hill, Emery, esq. founder of the almshouses in Tothill Fields, v. 194.

Hobson, Tobias, the Cambridge carrier, iii. 242.

Hoddesdon, John; inscribed,

“ Though in this darker shade there something lyes
Might bee the load-stone of all learned eyes,
There's ne'er a leafe in which I cannot spie
Th' Author in's more true Anatomie :
Yet all's too little, Hee is but made less
By th' Painter's Pencil, or the Printer's Press.”

iv. 43.

Holland, Philemon, iii. 118.

———, Henry Rich, earl of, ii. 298.

———, Hezekiah, minister of the gospell at Sutton Valence in Kent, iii. 338.

Hollis, sir Tretswell, v. 164.

Hoskins, sir John, vi. 117.

Hotham, sir John, governor of Hull, iii. 11.

Hudson, Jeffery, queen Henrietta Maria's dwarf, iii. 245.

Huntingdon, Elizabeth, countess of; inscribed, “ Vera effigies Dominae Elizabethæ nuper comitissæ Huntingdon,” iii. 210.

Huntingdon, Henry Hastings, earl of, ii. 292.

JAMES, duke of York, ii. 254.

Jefferies, sir George, lord chief-justice of England, v. 122.

Jegon, John, *Æt.* 50, 1601. *Ob.* 1617, ii. 53.

Jessy, Henry, ii. 373.

Jollife, lady Mary, daughter to Ferdinando, late earl of Huntingdon, v. 371.

Jordan, admiral sir Joseph, v. 161.

Ireland, William, a jesuit; inscribed, “ R. P. Gulielmus Irlandus societatis Jesu sacerdos,” v. 94.

Ireton, Thomas Sanders de, iv. 6.

KEELING, Josiah, vi. 7.

Kingston, Richard; inscribed,

“ Umbra viri facies hæc est surgentis in altum,
Effigiem melius pagina culta dabit.
Ingentes animæ superant virtutibus artem
Vostermanne, tuam, vel Titiane tuam.”

v. 52.

Koningsmark, Charles John, lord, vi. 40.

LAMOTTE, John, esq. citizen of London, iii. 102.

Langhorn, Richard, executed 14th July, 1679, v. 129.

Lant, Thomas; inscribed, “ God is my lot, God createth,
Man immitateth, Vertu flourisheth, Death finisheth;”
initial letters T. L. i. 331.

Lawson, sir John, slain 1665, v. 160.

Lee, sir Thomas, mercer, i. 301.

—, William; inscribed, “ Effig. vera Guli. Lee Patris
Huius Progeniei, Ætatis suæ 89, Anº 1632,” iii. 104.

Leland, John, *a bust on a pedestal*, in Refectorio Coll.
Omn. Anim. Oxon, i. 126.

Lenox, James Stuart, duke of, ii. 281.

Ley, sir James, lord chief-justice of the King's Bench,
ii. 95.

Lister, sir Martin, knight, 1626, iii. 90.

Lockyer, Nicholas; inscribed, “ The true Effigies of the
truly Religious, Learned, and Juditious Divine, etc. Ni-
cholas Lockyer, Mr. of Arts,” iii. 325.

Lower, sir William, iv. 39.

Lovelace, Richard, *a bust on an urn*, inscribed, “ Lucasta
Posthume Poems of R. L.” iii. 132.

Lumley, John, lord, 1609, ii. 37.

MACKENZIE, sir George, *Ob.* 1691, *Æt.* 55, v. 131.

Manchester, Edward, lord Montague, baron of Kimbolton,
viscount Mandevile, &c. ii. 273.

Marriot, the great eater ; inscribed,

“ Here to your view’s presented the great eater,
Marriot the lawyer, Grayes-Innes cormorant ;
Who for his gutt is become a meer cheater :
Those that will feed him councill shall not want.”

iv. 97.

Marsham, sir John, *Æt. suæ* 80, v. 269.

Massingberd, Henry ; inscribed,

“ I thinke it meete as long as I am in this tabernacle to stir you up, by putting you in remembrance ; seeing I know that the time is at hand that I must lay down this my tabernacle, I will endeavour therefore that ye allso may be able to have remembrance of these things after my departure, Pet. 2. 1. 13, 14, 15.
The Lord will perfect y^t which concerneth me, Psal. 13. 8.”

iv. 61.

Massinger, Philip, poet, iii. 129.

Matthews, Tobias, archiepiscopus Eboracensis, ii 82.

Matoaka als. Rebecka, daughter to the mighty Prince Powhatan, emperor of Virginia, ii. 186.

May, Thomas, esq. poet, iv. 36.

Meldrum, sir John, iii 79.

Mews, Dr. Peter, bishop of Winchester, 1684, *Ob.* 1707,
Æt. 89, v. 6.

Middlesex, Lionel Cranfield, earl of, ii. 297.

Middleton, Thomas, poet ; inscribed, “ Vera effigies Tho.
Middleton, gent.” iii. 132.

Street, Thomas ; inscribed, “ Thomas Street Miles, justiciarius Communis Banci, *Ætatis* 63,” vi. 117.

Mill, Humphry ; inscribed, “ The second part of the Night Search, with the projects of these times, in a poem by H. Mill,” iii. 139.

Mingh (or Minns), Christopher, admiral, 1666, v. 162.

Moll Cut-purse ; inscribed,

“ See here the Presidesse o’th pilfring trade,
Mercuryes second Venus’s onely mayd,

Doublet and breeches in a un'form dresse
 The Female Humurrist a kickshaw messe.
 Here no attraction that your fancy greets,
 But if her features please not read her feats."

iii. 252.

Monck, Nicholas, bishop of Hereford, 1660, *Obit.* 1661,
Æt. 60, v. 8.

Mordaunt, John, viscount; inscribed, "L'Illustrissimo Cavaliero Giovanni Mordaunt d'Aviland, barone de Rygole," &c. iii. 313.

Morice, sir William, knight, secretary of state to Charles II. v. 101.

Mosly, sir Nich. clothworker, lord mayor of the city of London 1599, i. 299.

Mountaigne, George, archbishop of York 1628, ii. 49.

Mowbray and Maltravers, Henry, baron of, ii. 314.

Murcot, John; inscribed,

"Here stand and live in thy immortall page,
 Thou golden Preacher in an iron age;
 Ireland laments thy losse whose powerfull word,
 Wrought on her greater conquests then the sword;
 Their bodies were subdu'd by armes and arts,
 But thou (blest conqueror) didst win their hearts."

iii. 338.

Myddleton, sir Hugh, the original projector of the New River, which he brought from Ware, in Hertfordshire, to London, and by which he was ruined, ii. 103.

NALTON, the true effigies of Mr. James, iii. 336.

Neale, Thomas; inscribed, "Vera effigies Thomæ Nigelli, armigeri Warnefordiensis," iii. 161.

Newcastle, William Cavendish, earl of, viscount Mansfield, lord Boulsover and Ogle, ii. 290.

———, Henry Cavendish, duke of, 1676, iv. 162.

———, Margaret, dutchess of, v. 261.

Newport, Mountjoy-Blount, earl of, lord Mountjoy of
Thurveston, master of the ordinance, ii. 303.

Northumberland, Henry Percy, earl of, 1619; inscribed,

“ If art could shew the spirit in the face,
And in dead lines express a living grace;
You might (though wanting an inscription) swear
That this the shadow of a Percy were:
For when the noble Romane worthies liv'd,
Though greater fame their fortunes have atcheiv'd;
No braver spiritts did in Rome command,
Then were the Percy's of Northumberland.”

ii. 31.

Nott, sir Thomas, kn^t, one of the gentlemen-ushers in ordi-
nary of the hon^{ble} privy chamber, to his present Ma^{tie} King
Charles the Second, v. 190.

OATES, Titus, standing in the pillory, vi. 167.

Okey, col. J. executed at Tyburn 1662, iii. 74.

—————, on horseback, iii. 74.

Oldcastle, John, lord Cobham, i. 50.

Orange, the most illustrious and noble William of Nassau,
prince of, born 1627, and married 23 May 1641, iii. 264.

—————, the high borne princesse, Mary princesse of Orange,
etc. married at Whitehall 23 May 1641, borne 4 Nov.
1631, ii. 257.

O'Toole, Arthurus Severus Nonesuch, *Ætatis* 80.

“ Great Mogul's landlord, of both Indies king,
Whose self-admiring fame doth loudly ring,
Writes fourscore years, more kingdoms he hath right to,
The stars say so, and for them he will fight too:
And though this worthless age will not believe him,
But clatter, splatter, slander, scoff to grieve him;
Yet he and all the world in this agree,
That such another Toole will never be.”

ii. 100.

Overbury, sir Thomas, writing his epitaph; inscribed,

“ Those swan-like notes, sung so inspiredly
To thy untimely fall, prove most exact

Lines drawne from life, and thy swift Tragedie
 Showes but thine owne Soules Prophecie in Act.
 Thy Name and Vertues live, to kill thy mould
 Was all Imprisonment, and Poyson could,
 But thy more heavenly Self from double chaines
 Sett free (at once) thy Body and the Tower
 In that supreme unpartiall court remains,
 Wher nor Ambition, Envy, Lust have power,
 Redeem'd from poysonous plotts, from Witches charme,
 From Weston & th' Apothecaries harme."

ii. 128.

Oxendon, sir Henry de Barham; inscribed, "Non est mortale quod opto 1647," v. 260.

Oxford, the right honourable and truly generous Robert Veere, earl of, Lo. Bulbeck, Sandford, and Scales, being the 23d earle of that noble family since the Conquest. He was slayne at the seidge of Mastrict, anno 1632, and left issue two sons, ii. 291.

PARIS, Matthew; inscribed, "Matthæi Parisiensis historici (qui obiit 1259) vera effigies, ex libro ejus chronicorum MS. olim sui ipsius, nunc regio desumpta," i. 58.

Parkinson, John, author of the Herbalist, iii. 155.

Paston, lady, with coat of arms, a chevron betwixt three owls; motto, "De luevix ie pense mieulx." iv. 88.

Pecke, Thomas; inscribed,

"Aonidum juvenile decus doctæque Thalix,
 Gloria Peckeidum deliciæque domus;
 Pingitur effigies tantum hic, sed vivet imago
 Illa Animi Æterno perpetuanda stylo."

iv. 44.

Pembroke, Philip Herbert, earle of, and Montgomery, etc. lord chamberlaine of his Ma^{ties} most hon^{ble} houshold, ii. 283.

Pendrill, William, of Boscobell, Æt. 84, vi. 1.

Pennington, the true portraiture of the right honourable Isaac, lord mayor of the city of London, iii. 92.

Pennington, the true portrature of that famous and valliant sea cap^t sir John, knight, one of the gentlemen in ordinarie of his Ma^{ties} privie chamber, governour and captaine of Sandowne Castle in Kent, and vice admirall of his Ma^{ties} fleete for this expedition, anno 1636 & 1637, iii. 58.

Perrott, sir John, deputy of Ireland 1584, i. 241.

Percy, Thomas, principal in the Gunpowder Plot conspiracy, 1605; inscribed, "Hæc est vera & prima originalis editio Thomæ Perci," &c. ii. 190.

Perwich, Susanna;

" Her's all that's left, Reader, untimely Death
Hath snatcht the rest; he needs would stop the breath
Of this our sweet harmonious Queene of love,
And by her lifeless picture plainly prove
Nor Goodness, Beauty, Breeding, finest parts
Where sin is found, can shend from his fierce darts,
But what th' Effigies wants, the Booke will tell
Her inward Splendors, looke and view them well."

iv. 90.

Peters, Hugh; *windmill on his head and the devil on his shoulder*, iii. 342.

Pope Hadrianus IV. i. 55.

Pope Johannes VIII. commonly known by the name of Pope Joan, i. 53.

Pordage, John; inscribed, "Effigies Johannis Pordage, philosophi, medici, theologi, authoris hujus figuræ hieroglyphicæ," iii. 344.

Poyntz, major-generall, iii. 71.

Prideaux, the right reverend father in God John, late B^p of Worcester, ii. 339.

Purchas, Samuel; inscribed, "Anag. Samuel Purchas, pars sua celum," ii. 68.

RAINBOW, Edward;

" His face you see, but not his noble mind,
That like his fame was great and unconfin'd,

Yet humble too, and honours would prevent;
 But's virtues built the greatest monument:
 Which all devouring time cannot deface
 Till the world wants both gratitude and grace."

v. 11.

Ramsey, lady Mary, wife of sir Thomas Ramsey, a great benefactress to Christ-church Hospital, i. 337.

Richards, Nathaniel; inscribed, "Vera ac viva effigies Nathanaelis Richards, gen:": motto, "Despice mundum respice finem, senite supera non terrestria, suspice cælum," &c. iii. 139.

Richardson, John, D. D. bishop of Ardagh, aged 74, An^o Dⁿⁱ 1653, iii. 318.

Ricraft, Josiah; inscribed,

"Of all the gifts of God's most sacred Spirit
 The gift of tongues being of much precious merit,
 By which man mainly differs from a beast,
 And all rare knowledge richly is increast;
 How much to our industrious Ricraft then,
 Is due, for his great paines and usefull pen;
 Who thus hath made so copious a collection
 Of th' Orient Characters, for fair direction
 To learn those tongues. A work most excellent,
 And of more worth than pearles most Orient,
 For which, with grateful heart give God the praise,
 And crown brave Ricraft's browes wth fragrant bayes."

iii. 149.

Ridley, Mark; inscribed,

"Missus ab Elisa, Ruthensis, quinque per annos,
 Anglis ni desis, te Vocat illa domum;
 Tute Mathematicis clarus magnetica calles,
 Pæonias laudes doctus ubique capis."

i. 307.

Roe, sir William, ironmonger, lord mayor of the city of London, 1592, i. 299.

Rossetti, cardinal, iii. 270.

Rous, Francis; inscribed,

"Adam the first this image claymes as his
 Within the second Adam's image is ;

That is the hidden face, not seene by thee,
But God it sees, and it God's face shall see."

iv. 47.

Rudyerd, sir Benjamin, surveyor of his Ma^{ties} court of wards and liveries, iii. 108.

Rummin, Elinour, the famous ale-wife of England; inscribed,

"When Skelton wore the lawrell crowne,
My ale put all the ale-wives downe."

i. 150.

Rupert, the illustrious and high-borne prince, count palatine of y^e Rhine, &c. knight of the most noble order of the garter, and generall of the horse to his Ma^{tie} King Charles, anno 1643, ii. 157.

Rutland, the right honorabell Francis Manners, earle of, baron Ross of Hamlake Belvoire, and Trusbutt, and knight of the honorable order of the garter, ii. 30.

Ryder, sir William, haberdasher, lord mayor of the city of London 1600, i. 299.

SALISBURY, William Cecil, earle of, &c. knight of the garter, ii. 294.

Saltonston, sir Richard, lord mayor of the city of London 1597, i. 299.

Sedgewick, the Rev. Obadiah, iii. 337.

Sey and Seale, William Fines, viscount and lord, ii. 312.

Shirley, sir Robert, ambassador from the Persian court to Pope Paul V. by whom he was treated with great distinction, ii. 88.

Shirlæus, James, a poet; *a bust on a pedestal*, inscribed, "Jacobus Shirlæus," G. Phenik pinx. iii. 129.

Skelton, John, poet laureat to King Henry the Eighth, i. 130.

Skippon, Phillip, esq. major-generall of the army, &c. iii. 69.

Slater, the true portraiture of the learned Mr. William, D. D. ii. 65.

Smith, the honourable sir Thomas, knight, late ambassador from his Ma^{tie} to y^e great emperour of Russie, governour of the hon^{ble} and famous societyes of marchants tradinge to y^e East Indies, Muscovy, the French and Somer islands, company treasurer for Virginia, etc. ii. 84.

——, captayne John, admirall of New England; inscribed,

“ These are the lines that shew thy face ; but those
That shew thy grace and glory brighter bee :
Thy faire discoveries and fowle-overthrowes,
Of salvages, much civilliz'd by thee,
Best shew thy spirit, and to it glory wyn ;
So thou art brasse without, but golde within.”

ii. 102.

Somerset, the lively portraict of the lady Frances, countesse of, ii. 173.

Sommers, Will, kinge Heneryes jester; inscribed,

“ What though thou think'st mee clad in strange attire,
Knowe I am suted to mine owne desire,
And yet the characters describ'd upon mee
May shewe thee that a king bestow'd them on me.
This horne I have betokens Sommer's game,
Which sportive tyme will bid thee reade my name ;
All with my nature well agreeing too,
As both the name, and tyme, and habit doe.”

i. 149.

Southampton, the right honourable and most noble Henry Wriothsley, earle of, baron of Titchfield, knight of the most nob. ord. of y^e garter, ii. 30.

Standford, Henry Gray, earl of, lord Gray of Groby, Bonville, and Harington, &c. ii. 302.

Stapleton, Thomas; inscribed, “ Thomas Stapletonus, Anglus, ætat. anno LXIII,” i. 271.

Sterling, William Alexander, earl of; inscribed, “ Vera effigies Gulielmi comit. de Sterlin, ætatis suæ LVII,” iii. 142.

Steuart, the picture of the most noble and learned ladye
Arbella, &c. ii. 187.

Stevenson, Matthew;

“ The printer’s proffit not my pride,
Hath this idea signify’d;
For he pusht out the merrie pay,
And Mr. Gaywood made it gay.”

iv. 258.

Stokes, William, a vaulting-master; inscribed,

“ Ingeniosa tibi vivam manus edidit umbram
Verum hominem motus te probat esse tuus;
Sed tam moto agili, tanta vertiginis arte
Extemplo spacium te per utrumq ratas,
Corpore sub ficto mihi Spiritus esse videris,
Aut corpus chymica spirituale manu.

Nullam sentit equus molem tuus impiger, omnes
Pervolitas partes, nec mora pondus habet.”—T. S.

iii. 197.

Strode, sir George, iv. 49.

Symonds, the pourtraiture of Mr. Joseph, late vice provost
of Eaton Colledge, *Æt. suæ* 50, iii. 340.

TALBOT, sir Gilbert, 1516, i. 70.

Tatham, John, poet;

“ Here is noe schisme, the judging eye may see
In every line a perfect harmony;
And love and beauty for so great a grace
Joy in their lovely Reconciler’s face.”

iv. 42.

Taylor, John, the water poet, ii. 134.

Temple, Susanna, the only daughter of Sir Alexander Tem-
ple, knight, lady Thornhurst, lady Lister, iii. 228.

——, sir Peter, kn^t, iv. 22.

——, the lady Elinor,

“ Her exact’st portraiture nearest the life,
Is Vertues patterne, mother, mayd, and wife.
Whose names her glorious character to bost,
This liveing TEMPLE of the Holy Ghost.”

iv. 88.

Totnes, George Carew, earl of, ii. 300.

URCHARD, or Urquhart, sir Thomas, knight.

“Of him whose shape this picture hath design’d,
Vertue and learning represent the mind.”—W. S.

iii. 160.

Urselin, Barbara, born at Augsburg, wife to Michael Vanbeck. “Vanbeck married this frightful creature on purpose to carry her about for a show.” iv. 98.

VANDUN, Cornelius, born at Breda, soldier with King Henry at Tournay, yeoman of the guard, and usher to Kings Henry and Edward, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, *Obiit* 1577, *Ætatis suæ* 94, i. 302.

Venner, Dr. Tobias, anno 1660, *Ætatis suæ* 85, iv. 32.

Vere, sir Francis, i. 288.

WADD, or Waad, sir William; inscribed, “The lively portraiture of the worthy knight, sir William Wadd, lieutenant of the Tower,” &c. ii. 108.

Waller, sir William, knight, sargeant major generall of y^e parliaments army, and one of the members of y^e hono^{ble} House of Commons, 1643, iii. 66.

Wallingford, the right honourable William Knollis, viscount, baron of Grayes, M^r of the court of wardes, and one of his Ma^{ties} most hon^{ble} privie counsell, and knight of the garter, ii. 35.

Walton, Brian, bishop of Chester, 1660, editor of the Polyglot Bible, iii. 319.

Warwick, Elizabeth, countess of; inscribed, “Elisabet comitissa Warwyck,” iii. 218.

———, the right honourable Robert, earl of, baron of Leeze, &c. lord high admiral of England, one of his Majesty’s most honourable privy council, and his Ma-

jesty's lieutenant of the counties of Norfolk, Essex, &c.
ii. 280.

Warwick, and Holland, the right hon^{ble} Edward Rich, earl
of, iv. 170.

Weaver, captain Thomas; inscribed, "T. W."

" Our eyes may here a double beauty find;
His face this shewes, his book presents his mind,
Which a few dawney minutes have improv'd,
To such vast summes of worth, as makes him lov'd;
And as this shadow now appeareth his,
That likewise is Heaven's effigies."—J. S.

iii. 139.

Welby, Mr. Henry, G^t, *Ætatis suæ* 84.

" Arabia yields a phenix, and but one,
England, this phenix, and besydes him none,
To solitary desarts boath retyer,
Not minding what the world doth most admire.
His face, though it was much desyr'd by many,
In forty foure yeares was not seen by any:
She, in spyc'd flames, in fervent zeale he dyes,
And boath in tyme, new phenixes shall ryse."

Epitaph, *Obijt die 29 Octobris, 1636*, iii. 102.

Wentworth, Darcy, *Ætatis suæ* 32, 1624; inscribed,

" Lex regit et hostes contra ducis arma tuetur
Hunc populum, legis qui sacra jussa facit."

ii. 109.

_____, Henrietta Maria, lady, vi. 158.

Westmorland, Mildmay Fane, earl of, lord le de Spencer
and Burghwash, ii. 299.

Westphaling, Herbert, bishop of Hereford, 1585, i. 256.

Wharton, Philip, lord Wharton of Wharton, ii. 315.

Whitelock, Bulstrode;

" To limme thy merits and heroick meedes,
Illustrious Whitlock, is a task that needes
A nobler draught, for who dares be so bold
To cut in brasse, what shold be grav'd in gold;
Or with one poor hexastick raise y^e columnes
Of his vast merit which deserveth volumes."

Whyte, Richard; inscribed, "Ricardus Vitus Basinstochius comes Palatinus."

"Vive Ricarde diu, rebus majoribus orte
Vite Britannorum vita, valeque diu;
Vita Britannorum, quid enim? nisi jure voceris
Vivere quippe facis mortua gesta virum;
Mortua nā fuerāt (quorū imemor exlitit Ætas
Omnis) et antiquo semisepulta situ."

i. 272.

Wight, John; initials J. W.; inscribed,

"Welcom the Wight
That bringeth such light."

i. 333.

Wildman, major John; motto, "Nil Admirari," iv. 6.

Willan, Leonard, *a bust on a pedestal*; inscribed,

"Glorious inscriptions (arts ornaments) wayt,
Truth to disguise, onely on prosp'rous Fate;
Such traines from fauning, mercenary witts,
His fortune or his temper not befitts;
No judge præposest; if approv'd his fame,
Shall wante no other monument but his name."

Leo Willan ipse scripsit, iv. 43.

Winchester, John Pawlet, marquisse of, earle of Wiltshire,
and lord St. John of Basing, ii. 288.

Winstanley, William, *Æt.* 39, 1667.

"Let others drinke of Nectar, boast of Bayes;
The juice 'oth grape, and barley we will prayse;
For from th' effects of their all-conqu'ring juice
Proceed the fancy's of our sparkling Muse.
Bookes of these names and nature we despise
As being fill'd with many foolery's;
Them, and the world's choice treasures we doe grace
With a fool's cap as b'ing the fittest place."

v. 270.

Wither, George, poet;

"What I was is passed by:
What I am away doth flie:
What I shall be none do see,
Yet in that my beauties bee."

iii. 137.

Woodcocke, Martin, a Catholic priest, executed at Lancaster, 1646. Latin line, "Eamus et nos ut moriamur cum eo; *Joan* 11. 16." ii. 386.

Worcester, Henery Somerset, earle of, ii. 292.

Wortley, the true and lively portraiture of that learned and valiant k^t, sir Francis of Wortley in the county of Yorke, k^t and baronet, deceased, prisoner in the Tower of London 1652, iii. 136.

Wren, Matthew, D. D. successively bishop of Hereford, Norwich, and Ely, died April 24th, 1667, in his 82^d year, ii. 338.

YOUNG, John; inscribed, "P. Joannes Yongus, Hibernus, Societ. Jesu, Obijt Romæ die 13 July 1664, Ætat 75," v. 92.

York, Ann Hyde, dutchess of, iv. 127.

ADDITIONS

TO RICHARDSON'S COLLECTION OF ENGRAVED BRITISH PORTRAITS.

BALFORE, sir William, etc. *fac simile*, from the scarce print, in Ricraft's "*Survey of England's Champions*," iii. 109.

Brereton, sir William, major gen. of Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Lankashire, from do. iii. 74.

Brooke, the right hon^{ble} Robert, lord, &c. was shot at Lichfield, from do. ii. 316.

Browne, Richard, Essq^r, generall of Oxon, Berkshire, and Buckingham, from do. iii. 71.

BURTON, Robert, author of "The Anatomy of Melancholy,"
ii. 70.

CALENDER, the right honourable the earle of, etc. from
Ricraft, iii. 79.

CLEYPOLE, M^{rs}. Elizabeth, the favourite daughter of Oliver
Cromwell, iv. 82.

CROMWELL, Robert, Esq. father of the Protector, *died* 1617,
ii. 115.

———, the religious, successful, and truly valliant lieu-
tenant generall, from Ricraft, iii. 64.

———, Richard, Protector of England, Scotland, and
the dominions and territoryes thereunto belonging, iii.
300.

———, Henry, lord deputy of Ireland, iii. 302.

DENBIGH, Basil Fielding, earle of, &c. from Ricraft, ii.
296.

ESSEX, Robert, earle of, his excellence lord generall of
the parli^{mts} army, etc. lately deceased, from Ricraft, iii.
59.

FAIRFAX, the most noble Ferdinand, lord, generall of the
Northern countyes; from do. iii. 65.

———, the most excellent sir Thomas, captin, generall
of the armyes, etc. from do. iii. 62.

LASLEY, his excellence Alexander, generall of the Scotch
army; from do. iii. 77.

MANCHESTER, the right hon^{ble} Edward, earle of, &c. ma-
jor generall of the Association; from do. iii. 68.

Markham, Gervase, iii. 161.

Massey, Edward, Esq^r. major generall of the West; from Ricraft, iii. 70.

Meldrum, sir John; from do. iii. 79.

POYNTZ, major generall; from do. iii. 71.

RICRAFT, Josiah; from his "Book of Alphabets," iii. 149.

Roberts, the right honourable the lord, from Ricraft, iii. 73.

SKIPPON, Phillip, Esq^r. major generall of the army, &c. from Ricraft, iii. 69.

Standford, Henry Gray, earle of, lord Gray of Groby, Bouvile, &c. from Ricraft, ii. 302.

VERE, sir Horace; from a scarce print by Faithorne, ii. 99.

WALLER, sir William, major gen. of Surry, Sussex, and Hampshire; from Ricraft, iii. 66.

Warwick, the right hon^{ble} Robert, earle of, lord Rich of Leeze, and lord high admiral of the seas; from do. ii. 208.

Willoughby, the right honourable the lord of, Parham, &c. from do. iii. 73.

* * * The reason for inserting the list of Portraits in this volume was, to prevent the confusion that might arise, from its being mistaken as part of the General Index at the end of Vol. VI.

END OF VOL. IV.

1. The first of these is the "Journal of the voyage, &c."

2. The second is the "Journal of the voyage, &c."

3. The third is the "Journal of the voyage, &c."

4. The fourth is the "Journal of the voyage, &c."

5. The fifth is the "Journal of the voyage, &c."

6. The sixth is the "Journal of the voyage, &c."

7. The seventh is the "Journal of the voyage, &c."

8. The eighth is the "Journal of the voyage, &c."

9. The ninth is the "Journal of the voyage, &c."

10. The tenth is the "Journal of the voyage, &c."

11. The eleventh is the "Journal of the voyage, &c."

12. The twelfth is the "Journal of the voyage, &c."

13. The thirteenth is the "Journal of the voyage, &c."

14. The fourteenth is the "Journal of the voyage, &c."

15. The fifteenth is the "Journal of the voyage, &c."

16. The sixteenth is the "Journal of the voyage, &c."

17. The seventeenth is the "Journal of the voyage, &c."

18. The eighteenth is the "Journal of the voyage, &c."

19. The nineteenth is the "Journal of the voyage, &c."

20. The twentieth is the "Journal of the voyage, &c."



Granger, James

A biographical history of England from Egbert the great to the Revolution ; consisting of characters disposed in different classes, and adapted to a methodical catalogue of engraved British heads ; intended as an essay towards reducing our biography to system, and a help to the knowledge of portraits ; interspersed with a variety of anecdotes, and memoirs of a great number of persons, not to be found in any other biographical work ;
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